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VOL. XCI, NO. 54.

VICTORIA, B.C., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1904.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.



English Oak Goods

This form of ware affords a change from the silver and cut glassware adorning your table or sideboard.
Aside from its beauty it is serviceable and lasting. The oak is thoroughly seasoned and mounted in silver plate or nickel.
We import these goods direct from the best manufacturers in England, and offer them to you at the same prices that most jewelers pay wholesale.

Butter Dishes, with cute trowel-shaped knife, \$2.75
Biscuit Jars.....\$4.50
Salad Bowls, same as cut.....\$12.00
Liquor Sets, Oak Trays, Dinner Gongs, Etc., Etc.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL,
OPTICIANS AND JEWELERS. 47-49 GOVERNMENT ST.

When You Have A Moment

to spare we want you to think of us. We want you to know that there is always something here for your satisfaction. We give you the advantage of our experience in buying and our care in selling. You will feel better satisfied by trading here.

Goodall's Blanc Mange Powder, 5 pkgs. 25c
Goodall's Custard Powder, 3 pkgs. 25c
(3 custards in each package; each custard makes 1 pint.)
Sliced Pineapple, large tin 15c
Chunks Pineapple, large tin 15c
Canadian Port, bottle 25c

Dixie H. Ross & Co., CASH GROCERS
The Only Grocers Not Forced Into The Combine.

GALVANIZED

POULTRY NETTING

We have a full stock on hand from 1 to 6 feet wide.

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co.,

LIMITED.

22 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

WALLPAPERS 4c. ROLL AND UP

Hanging at Lowest Rates.

J. W. MELLOR & CO., LTD., 78 FORT STREET

CALEDONIAN LIQUEUR WHISKEY

Aged in Sherry Wood. Bottled by the Distillers.

R. P. Rihet & Co., Ltd.,
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TEA



Fragrant!

Delicious!

Obtainable in Lead Packets at 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c. and 81 per lb

Hudson's Bay Co., Agents for B. C.

London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

of Liverpool, England.

Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.

General Agents for British Columbia.

Electric Light

Is the only light which gives satisfaction. Keep up with the crowd and insist on having it.

B. C. Electric Ry. Co., 35 YATES STREET

HASTIE'S FAIR

Chamber Sets, 10 pieces.....\$2.50
Gift Lined and Stapled Chamber Sets, 10 pieces... 3.50
and upwards, all excellent value.

77 Government Street

SEED GRAINS

All lines of all Seed Grains now on hand, perfectly cleaned at our own Mills. Prices low; quality the very best.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

Reported Bombardment of Hakodate!

ANOTHER REPORT.

London, Feb. 13.—A report originated with a Japanese firm having correspondents in Tokyo, was circulated here tonight to the effect that three Russian cruisers, presumably the Vladivostok squadron, were torpedoed in the straits of Tsugaru yesterday. The straits of Tsugaru are between the island of Hokkaido and north of the three Japanese islands, and Nippon, the central island. Hakodate is on the northern side of the straits. The Japanese legation has heard nothing confirmatory of the report, although it has been received from several sources. The officials received the report with considerable reserve. The Japanese have a strong naval base at Kotomari at the northern end of Nippon and on the south side of the straits; and it is considered possible, should the Vladivostok squadron attempt to leave the coast about Hakodate that they would be met by torpedo boats from Kotomari.

Paris "Figaro" Receives Despatch Announcing Bombardment of Japanese City by the Russian Vladivostok Fleet and the Sinking of Several Japanese Transports.

Paris, Feb. 14.—The "Figaro" this morning publishes a despatch from its St. Petersburg correspondent who confirms, without giving the source of his information to do so, the reported attack on Hakodate, Japan, by the Vladivostok division of the Russian fleet. This division was commanded by Captain Relsenstein, who last week replaced Admiral Dietrichson, who had suffered a stroke of apoplexy. The correspondent says that a report is current in St. Petersburg that before bombarding Hakodate the Russian warships encountered a fleet of Japanese transports and sank several of them. Rumors of the bombardment have been current, but lack confirmation from either Tokyo or St. Petersburg. There is telegraph communication between Hakodate and Tokyo.

DENMARK'S NEUTRALITY.

Copenhagen, Feb. 13.—The British Government has inquired if the Danish government is prepared to defend Denmark's neutrality, especially the important sea routes. Denmark replied in effect: "We will defend ourselves." The construction placed on this inquiry here is that Great Britain appreciates the danger of Russia occupying Danish fortresses in the event of complications between Great Britain and Russia over the Far Eastern question. In consequence of the possibility of such an outcome the Danish war department has ordered the army reserves to be ready for mobilization throughout Denmark within twelve hours. All the regimental offices are open day and night.

A New Line To the Yukon

Mr. Sifton Grants Free Right of Way For Telegraph to Dawson.

Railway Commission Preparing Rules For Guidance of Court Procedure.

Lord Dundonald Advocates Canadian Military Attaches to Japan's Army.

From Our Own Correspondent.
Ottawa, Feb. 13.—The railway commissioners are preparing rules of practice for the guidance of applicants. Court business will be conducted in a very democratic way and will not be confined to members of the legal profession.

An extraordinary thing has developed in connection with the British Yukon railway. The Hon. Mr. Sifton has granted them a free right of way for a telegraph line between White Horse and Dawson on condition that government messages be transmitted free of charge. No stipulation is made that the railway company shall not engage in commercial telegraphing. The result will be to depreciate the revenue of the existing telegraph line.

Col. Lawley, an Imperial remount officer, has arrived here to consult with the authorities about the purchase of army remounts in Canada. Lord Dundonald is urging the minister of militia to send one or more Canadian officers to observe the land operations of the Russo-Japanese armies.

ANOTHER FIGHT ON

St. Petersburg, Feb. 14.—130 a. m.—An official telegram received here from Port Arthur, dated February 13th, says the enemy's ships were seen off Inka, on the evening of February 11th. It says further that the Russian ships reached Port Arthur February 12th that six Japanese battleships had appeared in the roadsteads of Tatung Koon, on the estuary of the Yalu river and another Japanese vessel, the "Yoshida," and that the booming of cannon had been heard.

THIEVES CAUGHT REDHANDED.

Arrested While Digging for Stolen Loot From Silver Refinery.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—The InterOcean says today: "While digging for the stolen treasure on the shore of Lake Michigan, Henry Gernum, 15 years old, and George Jensen, 16 years old, have been arrested by South Chicago police for stealing 1,000 pounds of silver bullion from the National Smelting and Refining Company. A foot below the surface seven ingots of silver, each weighing 100 pounds were found. Confronted with this evidence the boys confessed that they had broken into the strong room and sucked it. They had ten ingots in all, but had sold three of them."

INSURGENTS KILL AMERICAN ENGINEER

Machinist of Cruiser Yankee Murdered By Revolutionists In Domingo.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The state department has received a report by mail under date of San Domingo, February 2nd, from United States Minister Powell, of the killing by insurgents of John H. H. Machinist, of the American cruiser "Yankee" on the morning of that date. The details furnished by the minister go to establish the fact that the killing was deliberate and unprovoked. He says: "This was no accident, but a deliberate act, and during the morning the (insurgents) had been firing upon two signal men who were waiting for the launch. One of these men, T. H. H., had a bullet go through his hat. He had an inch more and he would have been killed." Minister Powell has cabled the state department that American property near the city of San Domingo and within the lines of the revolutionists are suffering heavily. He added that he addressed a note to the commander of the revolutionary forces, demanding ample satisfaction for this insult and for the death of this man which I shall send by a strong guard to the commander."

Rossland's Carnival

Winter Sports at Mining Camp Prove Most Attractive and Records Broken.

Hardy Young Norwegian Adds to Trophies For Ski Jumping.

Ore Shipments For Week Interfered With By Snow and the Holidays.

Rossland, Feb. 13.—There was a splendid programme of sport for today's carnival. In the morning Torgal Noren captured the ski-running championship and medal, defeating the field of ten starters. Noren is a young Norwegian just from the fatherland. He distinguished himself home with skis, capturing nineteen medals. He has a record of a hundred-foot jump at Christiana. Later Noren won the ski jump on Spokane street. Tomorrow he gives an exhibition on Monte Cristo mountain.

In the afternoon Jack Donahue captured the skating championship. The final tug-of-war was won by the Le Roi team, which defeated the Josie team after a forty-six minute pull. Several thousand dollars changed hands on this contest.

A heavy snowfall early in the week and carnival holidays later interfered seriously with the shipments of ore from the Rossland mines. The output was as follows: Le Roi, 4,000; Centre Star, 3,500; War Eagle, 600; Kootenay, 50; Hambo, 150; Le Roi No. 2, 200; Le Roi (milled), 350; White Bear, 25. Total, 6,365; year to date, 53,103 tons.

The culminating feature of the carnival took place at the rink tonight, when Vernon won the hockey championship by defeating Rossland by a score of two to one. The match was the fastest ever seen in Rossland and the issue was in doubt until three-quarter time, when Vernon put Rossland on the defensive and maintained this lead. All goals were scored in the first half. Almost a thousand people witnessed the match.

In the contest for second place in the tug of war the Rossland Lower Company defeated Rossland after an hour and seventeen minutes pulling.

An unusual feature of the celebration was the remarkable conduct of George Carmichael, from Grand Forks. After manifesting peculiarities for several days he created a disturbance on the ice this afternoon and was taken in charge by officers and taken to the hospital. It is believed the young fellow is temporarily insane over physical culture.

An incident of the week was the commencement of permanent shipments from the White Bear mine. This property is splendidly equipped with buildings and machinery, and is developed to the thousand foot level and expects within a few weeks to ship a minimum of one car daily. It has concentration works under order and will, before the end of the year, ship a hundred tons. They are smelting ore daily, and mill the same tonnage by the Edmore process. The property is owned largely by Ontario shareholders and has never previously shipped ore save for experimental purposes.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S ESTATE.

Richmond, Feb. 13.—On application of D. Carroll of Washington the suit of Baroness Caroline E. Von Roques against D. W. Armstrong et al. was replaced on the docket of the Chancery court today.

This is the suit in which Mrs. Maybrick, provisionally released from prison in England, is interested. It involves extensive real estate in this state and in Kentucky.

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stands among the most popular steps undertaken by any British statesman.

Countless deductions, both military and naval, are drawn publicly and privately from the dramatic events which have occurred since Monday, and all the inherent naval interests pervading the United Kingdom have been stirred to its depths by the duel between Vice-roy Alexoff and Admiral Togo. If the British themselves had been involved in the fight of opposing fleets they could scarcely have followed them with keener zest.

What strikes those responsible for the naval policy of Great Britain as most remarkable is the extraordinary disproportion between the loss inflicted and the loss suffered by Japan.

The immunity of the fleets of the United States at Manila and Santiago astonished the naval world and now when Japan gains control of the sea without the loss of a single war vessel and with only four men killed, high naval and military officers in London openly say that they are amazed.

Putting Japan's experience during the past week side by side with the results of the American engagements against the Spanish navy, the authorities here have come to the important conclusion that the efficiency of the navy personnel possesses an infinitely greater value over the material than have ever before been attributed to it.

Official advices from Tokyo to the Japanese legation here say that in addition to M. Pavloff, the Russian minister, the staff of the legation and the Russian legation guard, all the other Russians at Seoul, left the Korean capital on the same train yesterday morning for Chinnampo, in which the warships Varig and Koreitz were destroyed.

The reports regarding the British delay in answering Secretary Hay's note on the subject of China, have created surprise here. It is pointed out that the note was only printed a few days ago, and that the British government already has communicated what is regarded as tantamount to an answer. This, it is understood here, expresses surprise because of the delay in the publication of the accounts received from abroad of the naval engagement off Chinnampo, in which the warships Varig and Koreitz were destroyed.

The war fever, which has been aroused here and apparently all over the empire, or at least all over European Russia, in a single week, is truly remarkable. Such patriotic demonstrations as have been witnessed in St. Petersburg since hostilities began have been all the more astonishing because of the public indifference during the period of negotiations and almost up to the hour when Japan struck the first blow at Port Arthur. But now, like a flash, the whole empire seems to have been lashed into fury by defeat, and, like a bear which is wounded and angered, it is prepared to fight to the bitter end.

The dramatic Russian character has been stirred up to resentment which it will be difficult to understand abroad. The patriotic demonstrations here have been almost continuous for three days, and they have been also entirely spontaneous. Some of them were extraordinary in character. Today the school-boys and students of the city, number-

ing thousands, marched bareheaded for hours up and down the Novosky Prospect, bearing flags, shouting and singing patriotic airs. They were followed by an enormous crowd. Like previous processions, this one went first to the Amchikoff palace, where the Dowager Empress, who is very popular with the people, showed herself. Later the boys and students surrounded the Winter palace, and in response to their enthusiasm, the Czar and Czarina made their appearance. When the Czarina blew kisses to the boys a vast shout went up which echoed across the Neva.

At the French embassy, which was next visited by the procession Madame Bonaparte was compelled, by the absence of the ambassador, to appear at a balcony and acknowledge the cheers for Russia.

The fact that the piousness porters pay their last cent for the extra editions of the newspapers, and that the cab drivers do not charge military men for carrying them around, shows the deep feeling of the people.

Telegrams from almost every town in European Russia tell the same story of popular demonstrations. At Moscow there were great manifestations in front of the palace of Grand Duke Serge and before the Iberia, before which the Czar invoked blessings when he goes to Moscow. Thousands of persons knelt for hours in the snow in front of the chapel, praying for victory. The mobilization of reserves in Siberia and the Kazan district calls to the colors 200,000 men. All men who have served five years in the army and are under 43 years of age, must report. This will result in the disorganization of daily life in this part of the empire, and it will have an ill effect upon every profession and calling.

Paris, Feb. 13.—United States Ambassador Porter and M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador to France, called at the foreign office this afternoon and held an important conference with Foreign Minister Delcasse as a result of which it is practically certain that France will reply favorably to Secretary Hay's note on the subject of China. Today's conference between Ambassadors Porter and M. Delcasse was the third which has been held during the last few days. M. Delcasse in the meantime having conferred with the cabinet and consulted with Russia. At an early hour today the French authorities were advised that Russia waived her objections to the Hay note, thus removing the obstacles in the way of its acceptance by France. The approval of Japan has not been doubted, and this is made more certain by the receipt of an official Japanese declaration favoring the neutrality of China and limiting the area of the war. Exchanges between Paris and chancellors of Europe have shown their favorable consideration of the Hay note.

The Russo-Chinese bank has collected up to date \$11,726 for the relief of Russian wounded.

The semi-official Temps says

Captain Roberts Is Suspended

Master of Clallam Retired For One Year By Board of Enquiry.

Engineer De Launay's License is Revoked and Censured For Neglect.

Seattle, Feb. 13.—The decision of the marine board of enquiry, which sat upon the Clallam disaster case, was handed down today. The chief blame for the disaster is laid upon Chief De Launay, charging him with neglect and incompetence. Capt. Roberts is censured for not having an officer of the ship in the second and third boats, but he was acquitted and did not receive any orders to the captain of the Holyoke to take the ship to the nearest wharf. The officers of the tugboats Holyoke and Sea Lion are highly complimented for their service in the work of rescuing the passengers of the Clallam. De Launay's license is revoked and the license of Capt. Roberts is suspended for one year.

Bombardment Of Hakodate

(Continued From Page One.)
questioned similar action on their part. No answers to the above note in addition to those received yesterday have been received at the state department. That is a hint that the United States will seek to avoid any participation in the proposed representations to the belligerents on the ground that she has small concern in the matter, but no formal answer has been given. The United States wants a more definite statement of the purpose scope of the note. Secretary Hay is disinclined to yield to this wish. He thinks that it would be impossible to get the powers together in an attempt to force exactly the same purpose of concurrent action. As to Manchuria the question is left open purposely whether or not the Chinese administration is or is not in force in that war-torn territory. That is why the term "administrative entity" was used in Secretary Hay's note. It is a question of fact to be determined later on whether or not China does not possess administrative entity in Manchuria.
The suspicion engendered by the issue of the note is inexplicable to the authorities here. It is declared that the government has been animated by the most simple and direct purposes and has tried to express that fact in its note. There is a great danger of the note being taken as the Chinese court if it is not speedily convinced that there is no danger of an invasion of China by one or the other of the belligerents. The state department has been respecting the note itself that the result of this flight would certainly be a general uprising against foreigners that might result in massacres and the end would be perhaps the disruption of China.
This event is believed here neutral powers would make off with the lion's share, the belligerents being too much occupied to prevent them. This conviction on the part of the officials of the United States has led to the opinion that Russia will be guilty of a grave mistake if she rejects the secretary's proposal, but if she does so, it is said that there will be no attempt made on the part of the United States to force the issue. The purpose of the note is to express the belief that the United States is not to be dragged into hostilities in the East.

Sir Chen Ten Liang Chang, the Chinese minister here, who called at the state department today and formally notified Secretary Hay that the Emperor of China had issued a proclamation of neutrality. The minister's cablegram contained the further information that the Emperor had issued the proclamation the Emperor had in the strongest terms urged the viceroys and governors of the provinces to employ every means to protect foreign life and property. The minister feels that the Emperor has decided to be independent of attacks upon foreigners in China in view of the strong language of the proclamation and its speedy distribution. The Japanese minister, Mr. Takara, also called at the state department. He has received a telegram from the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, dated today, and reading as follows: "His Majesty, the Emperor, having been greatly affected to learn of the great conflagration which occurred in Manchuria, commands me to convey to the President his expression of deep condolence and sympathy with the people of that city." The minister had no news touching the progress of the campaign in the East, but he was looked for a full for the next few days.

A cablegram has been received at the Japanese legation from Tokyo, stating that upon request made through the British consul at Chemulpo, forty-four of the Russian warships, and the recent naval engagement were put in the Japanese nurses' hospital at Chemulpo and are being treated by Japanese doctors.

Berlin, Feb. 13.—The position of the German government respecting the Russo-Japanese war is well defined. It is exact neutrality in act, but in sentiment it is sympathetic towards Russia rather than Japanese predominance in China. The common talk in ministerial circles is that this is not a simple contest for territory in Korea or in Manchuria, but rather a combat in civilization and of race ideals, and that one must choose between the white and the yellow races. The government here is conscious that Russia has not acted wisely, and that Japan has sufficient reasons for making war, especially inasmuch as after the Chinese-Japanese war Japan was advised to give up Port Arthur, and Russia did not keep her promise to evacuate Manchuria. Among those powers is Germany, which holds opinions concerning those of the United States concerning the "open door."

The foreign office has this week expressed this view to the state department at Washington, but here, according to a high German official, greater considerations of statesmanship which prompt Germany to withhold its sympathy from Japan, and hope that Russia will not be overthrown.

A Japanese victory is believed by this official to mean that Japanese influence would be supreme in China, and the cry would go up, "Asia for the Asiatics." He believes that Germany and the United States would, in the event of Japan's winning, be expelled from the East. In Germany there is foreseen an undesirable state of affairs, in which Japan shall have trained several million Chinese as soldiers and sailors and inspired them as Gordon's "ever victorious army" was inspired through successful leadership. The Germans readily accept the view of Russia that, to give Japan equal right to enter and settle Manchuria, and to cross the three thousand miles of frontier separating China from Russia, must turn Western civilization back upon the Ural mountains. The Russian peasant cannot compete with the Chinese or the Japanese, and the United States, with three thousand miles of ocean between it and China, has adopted a Chinese exclusion law, and if

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Groves' signature is on each box.

NEWS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

Appointments to the Flagship—Quantity of Recruits Compensated By Quality.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, January 30.—The vacancy on the staff of H. M. S. Grafton, flagship of Commander J. E. C. Goodrich, M. V. O., commanding the Pacific squadron, for a first and gunnery officer, has just been filled by the appointment of Lieutenant John H. Frye from the gunnery ship Excellent. This officer has not had the good fortune—through no fault of his—of having seen active service during the last year, but he has spent in the Royal Navy, but he has a creditable record in his profession, as he obtained "five firsts" in getting his promotion. He joined the navy in July, 1888, was promoted sub-lieutenant in 1894, and lieutenant in 1900.

It is a lamentable fact that His Majesty's foot guards are very badly off for recruits. The Grenadiers are 500 short of their proper strength, the Scots Guards are similarly deficient, and the Irish Guards want a couple hundred men, thus the brigade is 1,200 short of its establishment. The Irish Guards are up to their establishment, but it is only a single battalion in meat whilst the others have three battalions each.

The annual return of the inspector general of recruiting shows a very serious falling off in recruiting. The return which covers the first nine months of 1903 states that in that period 39,324 recruits were enlisted for the regular army and 25,774 for the home militia. The falling off is explained by the new stringent regulations for character and the closing of recruiting for the cavalry of the line, Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Engineers and other popular branches of the service. The question of "character" resulted in a superior and better educated class of recruits joining the colors, which compensates for the diminished numbers. Forged "characters" gave a lot of trouble, and in the coming season of parliament measures will be taken to cope with it.

The hope that a large number of the cavalry remounts would, in the future, be purchased in Canada has received a knock-down blow by the announcement that the government intends to establish stud farms for breeding purposes. It is now recognized that good remounts cannot be procured outside the United Kingdom should a sudden emergency arise. The government intends apparently to breed a special horse for mounted infantry apart from the ordinary cavalry troop horse.

The historic old ship-decker H. M. S. Victory on whose deck Britain's greatest naval hero fell in the hour of victory has just been moored at her former station in Portsmouth harbor, after having made good her journey sustained by the old battleship Neptune running her whilst leaving the harbor some weeks ago on being sold out of the navy.

His Majesty was very much concerned over the accident to Nelson's flagship, and it was his special command that the work of repairing and renovating the staunch old ship, was taken in hand at once. The King also expressed the wish that the Victory should be the flagship of the fleet, and the flag of the latter is still flown from her. We are sure that it would cause "Jacky" Fisher a pang to remove his flag to another ship. There is every reason to hope that the Victory will float for another century—a monument to the Empire's gallant dead and its naval supremacy.

Morale Of Japs Decidedly Best

Fighting Trim Of Japanese Admitted Superior To Their Antagonists.

Russian Soldiers Has Never Been Tried Under Modern Conditions.

Glasgow Evening News.

Hitherto I have sought to establish a comparison between the Japanese and Russian forces almost wholly upon an antinatural basis; setting so many ships against so many ships, and so many men against so many men. That is all very well in its way, but it is far from representing the actual situation. We know the matter from the inside know very well that when the fighting begins it is not numbers or equipments—that are the essential things in securing victory. The essential thing is the spirit brought into the night by the fighters. This has always been true; but under modern conditions of fighting it is more than ever true. In the old days—when the wars were fought in hand-to-hand combat—there was a rigid discipline was almost sufficient of itself to carry the column forward when once it got itself started. We have changed all that. With modern weapons, the modern warfare, the attack in column—antiquated even in the Crimean war—is now utterly impracticable. When the attacking force is deployed, the result depends upon the courage, the initiative, the knowledge of their own power, and their undiminished spirit. It is true that the Russian and Japanese armies, as also in the German and French armies, the fighting formation is still far closer than it was in the Crimean war. We discovered the mistake at Colenso, and if the Japanese and Russians come to grips they will also make the discovery that an open formation than they employ for their attacks is also than we found practicable in the Boer war. We discovered the mistake at Colenso, and if the Japanese and Russians come to grips they will also make the discovery that an open formation than they employ for their attacks is also than we found practicable in the Boer war.

Neither as a sailor or a soldier, however, is the Russian to be despised. In a fleet engagement, with the ships fairly equal, it is almost certain that the Russian seamen would give a good account of themselves. Their gunnery, for one thing, is above the average of European navies; this being due, in great measure, to their gunners practicing at moving targets. Then, again, their ships' crews are all thoroughly seasoned sailors, and every man a picked man. Upon the fighting spirit of their navy the Russians can thoroughly depend. But it has one weakness, which is rather important in peace, and is deadly in a prolonged war. The engine-room rating is inefficient and careless. As a consequence, the boilers and engines are constantly in need of repair, while the true speed of the ships is seldom maintained after they have passed out of the builders' hands. This is a defect which will become prominent should war ensue.

As regards the Russian soldier, it is not possible to speak dogmatically. He has to be tried under modern conditions; and all that can be said is that his condition, as regards initiative and knowledge, all such qualities being absent from the Russian soldier, as he

VICTORIA'S Busy Store

Big Rummage Sale Monday!

Nothing like active Business and Stock Taking to bring the oddments to the top. We put Scatter Prices on all Lines. Be with the crowd. Every one has a Bargain waiting for them here.

OIL PAINTINGS

85c Silk Muslin, 10c French Silk Muslin, white ground, velvet spot; 85c. quality. RUMMAGE SALE PRICE .10c.
25c Embroideries, 5c A Big Clean-up in Embroidery and Inserted oddments, worth up to 25c. RUMMAGE SALE PRICE...5c.

Ladies' Lawn Handkerchiefs, reg. 10c, Monday 4 for 10c
40c Silk Fringes, 15c High Grade Silk Fringe in a handsome range of colors, worth up to 40c. RUMMAGE SALE PRICE .15c.

10c Furniture Glmp, Monday 1c 25c. Silk Cushion Cord, Monday 5c. \$2.00 Furniture Plush, \$1.00. Handsome Silk Plush, 24 inches wide, Regular \$2.00. RUMMAGE SALE PRICE...75c.

DRESS GOODS

A decided move to clear out the oddments in Dress Goods. Some very handsome fabrics in the lot, worth up to \$1.25. RUMMAGE SALE PRICE25c.

45c China Silk, 25c Old Shades of China Silk, such as Cerise, Mauve, Pale Blue, Purple and fawn. Regular 45c. RUMMAGE SALE PRICE .25c.

\$1.25 French Silk Bengaline, all shades, Monday 50c
\$1.75 Silk, 50c \$1.25 Silk, 25c

Handsome Broche Silks in evening shades, worth up to \$1.75. RUMMAGE SALE PRICE .50c.
Oddments of Silks, such as Tucked Tulle and Fancy Blouse effects. Some were \$2.25. RUMMAGE SALE PRICE .25c.

A Clean-up in Kid Gloves at 45c, a Pair

Almost any kind and color you would want in this Big Cleaning of Kid Gloves, in the lot are Black, White and Colors; also some dark Gloves for evening wear, worth 75c. to \$1.67. RUMMAGE SALE PRICE45c.

Fancy Novelties

We clear all the oddments of Fancy Novelties Monday. In the lot are Fancy Pins, Hair Ornaments, Broches, etc., worth up to \$1.00. RUMMAGE SALE PRICE5c.

Rummage Bargains in Warm Underwear

Ladies' Underwear 35c. Children's Underwear 10c, worth \$1.00
Ladies' Vests and Drawers, the good warm kind. Worth up to \$1.00. RUMMAGE SALE PRICE .35c.
Oddments of Infants' and Children's Underwear are to go Monday. Worth up to 50c. RUMMAGE SALE PRICE .10c.

Doors Open at 8:30 a.m. Shop Early Monday. THE HUTCHESON CO., Ltd., VICTORIA, B.C.



GENERAL VIEW. CHEMULPO HARBOR FROM THE HARBOR FRONT.

Paris, Feb. 13.—Vice-Admiral Bayle, commander of the French squadron in the Far East, has sent a cable to the navy department saying that, upon the request of the French ministers at Seoul and Tokyo, the cruiser Gueydon will stop at Chemulpo and take on board the Russian marines who were received on board the foreign warships at Chemulpo after the engagement in which the Varig and Korietz were destroyed. The vice-admiral adds that the Japanese government has given the Gueydon a safe conduct.

has hitherto revealed himself to Europe. What we know of him is that he has unlimited doggedness, and almost unending endurance. During his last great struggle with the Turks—the grim Schipka Pass and on the bloody slopes round Plevna—he demonstrated these big qualities anew. But there is this to be noted in connection with the Turks there was a patriotic and religious spirit enlisted. The common soldier was fighting to free his kinsmen the Slavs from the power of their ancient oppressors, and he was upholding the Cross against the Crescent. These were the ideas that appealed even to the unlettered Russian mujik; and the Russian, let it be understood, is curiously idealistic, and capable of making the greatest sacrifices in what he considers to be a Holy war.

A war in the Far East, however, will evoke none of these fundamental qualities. To fight there offers no attractions that the common soldier can understand. He knows nothing about Manchuria and cares nothing. All that he clearly understands is, that the way to Manchuria is through Siberia—a region of exile and bitter memory. Russian interests in the Far East have been created by a few ambitious men, and they are not interests that appeal to the common people, the people from whom the Russian conscript is drawn. On the contrary, such ideas on the subject as glimmer to him will be antagonistic. Many Russians regard this expedition in the Far East, and all the sacrifices that it has involved, as downright treason to their old ideals and interests in the Near East. What to Holy Russia they demand passionately is the use of Port Arthur, while Constantinople is occupied by the Turks, and St. Sophia a Turkish mosque? The spirit that underlies that question could evoke good fighting qualities in the mujik, but in a war with Japan it would be wholly absent. There is even a fear not wholly without grounds, that the Russian army is tainted with revolt against the iron despotism of the bureaucracy. It is certainly, now as always, honey-combed with swindling practices.

Against this half-heartedness of the Russians we have to set the whole-heartedness of the Japanese. As mere soldiers we cannot yet say, in the absence of all-sufficient data, which is the

SHAKING Things Up

Rummage Sale Bargains Up-Stairs.

Short Sharp Mentions of a Few Lines Only \$1.25 Dresses for 50c

CHILDREN'S DRESSES \$1.00 Ladies' Wrappette Dresses, nicely made and good colors. Worth up to \$1.25. RUMMAGE SALE PRICE .50c.

\$2.50 Elderdown Jackets \$1.00 Ladies' Silk Shawls, also a few in wool, in pretty colored effects, slightly soiled. Regular values up to \$3.75. RUMMAGE SALE PRICE .75c.

100 Ladies' Winter Jackets, lined throughout with Silk, and a few trimmed with Mink and Astrachan. Worth up to \$25.00 each. RUMMAGE SALE PRICE\$2.50

A Big Clearing of Odd Jackets

Monday we'll close out the remainder of our Winter Jackets—at a price that is little more than a suggestion of their real value. 100 Ladies' Winter Jackets, lined throughout with Silk, and a few trimmed with Mink and Astrachan. Worth up to \$25.00 each. RUMMAGE SALE PRICE\$2.50

\$25 Silk Jackets, \$5 \$3.50 Ladies' Raincoats, 50c

Ladies' Black Silk Bolero Jackets, richly trimmed with Black Sequin. Regular value \$20.00. RUMMAGE SALE PRICE .85c.
Ladies' Three-quarter and Full Length Raincoats, Rubber Lined, slightly damaged. Worth up to \$3.50. RUMMAGE SALE PRICE .50c.

Smallwares' Cut

	Regular.	Monday's Value.
Hooks and Eyes, pkt.	25c.	1c.
Furniture Glmp, yard	5c.	1c.
Shirt Binding, yard	5c.	1c.
Wood Mending, card	5c.	25c.
Hair Pins, pkt.	5c.	25c.
Toilet Pins, 60 for	10c.	5c.
Curling Tongs, each	10c.	5c.
Dress Trimming, yard	5c.	5c.
Cushion Cord, yard	10c.	5c.
Children's Gloves, pair	25c.	5c.

Of Interest to Men

	Regular.	Monday's Value.
Men's Ties, each, up to	50c.	12 1/2c.
Men's Collars, each	20c.	12 1/2c.
Youth's Pyjamas, suit	1.00	50c.
Men's Mufflers, each	75c.	35c.
Men's Underwear, each	1.00	50c.
Nightgowns, each	1.50	90c.
Flannel Working Shirts	1.25	75c.
Men's Umbrellas, each	1.50	1.00
Men's Sweaters, each	2.00	1.50
Men's Gloves, pair	1.50	1.00

the unwelcome guest waited patiently, and in vain, for a waiter to take his order. After waiting nearly half an hour he arose to go, looked about for his hat, remembered that the manager had taken it and demanded it back. "You pay that check," was the answer from headquarters, "and you will get your hat—and not until you do." "But you won't give me food here," protested the guest, "and I want to go where I can get it. So you give me back my hat."

The proprietor still refused. Then the sentiment of the diners turned suddenly towards the guest. "Give the man his hat," came in a deep bass voice from a far table. "Yes, give 'em his hat," sounded like a chorus from nearly every table. The astonished manager took down the hat and handed it to the guest, now on the point of leaving. The man turned to the room and, with a ceremonious sweep across the hall, was greeted with a long plume, put it on his head.

"Thank you, gentlemen," he said. Then he turned to the manager. "As for pneumonia," he began—but what he said to the manager it would give anybody a fit to print.

PNEUMONIA IN CHICAGO.

Over 3,000 people died of pneumonia in Chicago last year. In every case the disease resulted from a cold. Had the cold been promptly and properly treated at the outset almost everyone would have escaped pneumonia. It is abundantly proven by the fact that among the tens of thousands throughout this country who use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to cure their colds, no case of pneumonia has ever been reported, which shows conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventive of pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has gained its wide reputation and enormous sale by the prompt and effectual cures of colds, and can always be depended upon. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED

SPENCER—At Kamloops, Margaret Spencer, a native of Yorkshire, England. Born March 9th, 1818.

DIED.

ARGALL—At Towan Cross, Cornwall, England, on the 12th January, 1904, Francis Argall, late of Victoria, B. C., aged 77 years.

BRONK—At the family residence, Lincolnwood avenue, on the 12th inst., Maria, the wife of Geo. Bronk.

The funeral will take place tomorrow (Monday) at 2 o'clock p. m., from old Post Office block, Government street. No flowers.

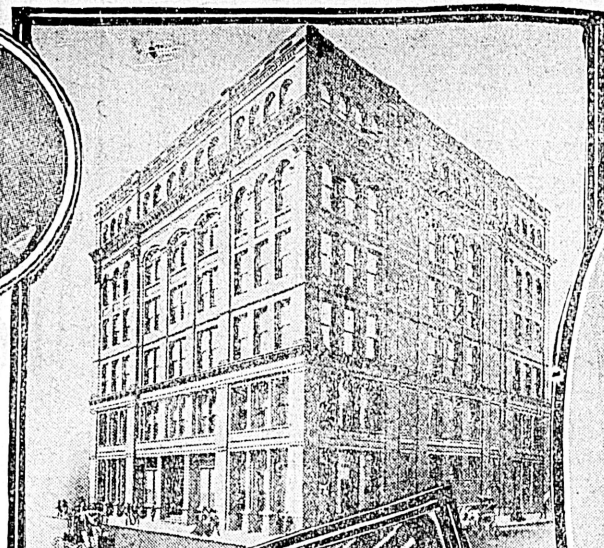
GRANITE and MARBLE WORKS

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first class stock and workmanship.

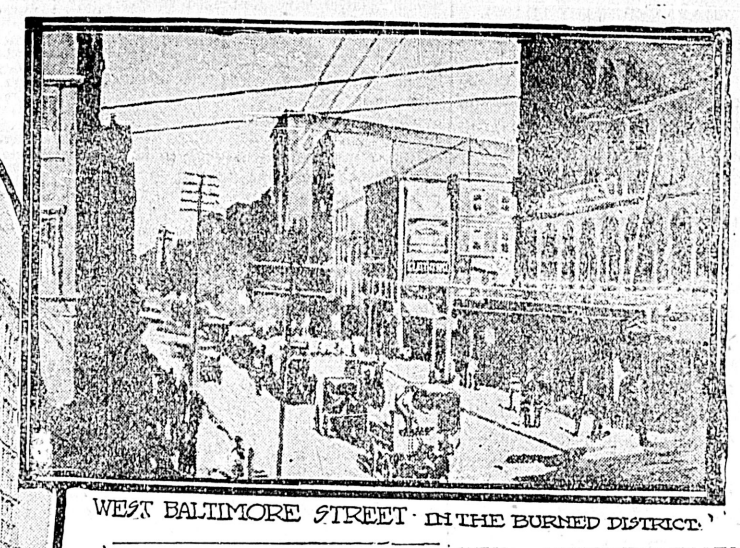
A. STEWART

Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

SOME OF BALTIMORE'S BURNT BUSINESS BLOCKS



CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY.



WEST BALTIMORE STREET IN THE BURNED DISTRICT

The Chinese Murder Trial

Haw Fat Chung Is Sworn By Chicken Oath and Testifies.

All Chinese are Excluded From the Court During the Hearing.

Yesterday morning the preliminary hearing of the murder of Man Quann was proceeded with, the necessary chicken having been secured by the prosecution.

Before the oath was administered a long argument between counsel took place. Mr. Taylor wanted an adjournment until next Thursday, unless it was possible for the Chinese prosecution witnesses to be examined during the day.

Mr. Powell objected to any further adjournment. Some of their witnesses had been tampered with.

Mr. Taylor interrupted with considerable warmth. He would not permit counsel to make such an insinuation. If the witnesses were tampered with a crime had been committed, and it was the duty of his learned friend to bring it home. If the witnesses had not been tampered with the charge was a dastardly one.

Mr. Powell repeated that outside parties had been tampering with the witnesses.

Mr. Taylor then pressed for an adjournment so that this could be investigated. Eventually the oath was administered to Man Quann, the murdered man. On Friday night, two weeks ago, witness was in Quann's room in the theatre. This was after the show, and he was preparing to go to bed. He saw Man Quann, who was a Chinese, and he saw him go to bed. At the time there were four or five in the room. Man Quann smoked, after which he asked the witness to go upstairs and bring down Wong Nam Yuen. Man Quann accused Man Yuen of being a thief. The witness denied it, and Man Quann asked him to swear before the Joss just outside the room. Wong Nam Yuen, who was a Chinaman, in the theatre, cursed Wong Nam Quann, and struck him. The manager retaliated, and Nam Yuen chased Wong Nam Quann downstairs. Several people held Nam Yuen back, and then took him to his room. Man Quann was induced to return to his apartment.

Wong Nam Yuen then came down from his room and cursed Man Quann, challenging him to come outside and fight, eventually going away.

Half an hour later, Wong On, one of the accused, entered the room and swore at Man Quann. Wong Nam Yuen was outside in the hall, also cursing Man Quann. Wong On was then ejected, but came back and knocked on the door, challenging Man Quann to come out and fight, telling him he was a coward. If he didn't, in order that the door might not be forced in it was barred.

Finally witness called out to the crowd to disperse, and Wong On said: "Oh, you're taking Man Quann's part. We'll bring you out and cut you to pieces." As he was leaving he called out: "You and Man Quann are very fresh, look out for tomorrow. You'll die then."

On Saturday night after the theatre, witness was in Man Quann's room waiting for supper. There were others present besides himself.

There were a number of Chinamen there. The manager came, sat on his bed, and called the others to partake of supper. After that while the cook was arranging the table, a man whom he didn't know, entered the room, while Wong On, Wong On, Wong On, Wong On and others stood outside close to the door. The stranger looking around, said: "Where is Quann?" The manager replied: "I am Man Quann." The newcomer said: "Quann, come outside."

At this juncture a Chinaman was detected in the court room. He was speedily ejected.

Continuing, the witness said that after questioning the stranger about his name, which was Wong Hung, Man Quann invited him to have some supper. But he would not answer, and left the room. Shortly afterwards he returned and asked Man Quann to come out. The latter declined, and Wong Hung (the stranger)

said: "Man Quann, you must come out." He then went up to the manager's bed. The latter stood up. Wong Hung grasped his queue, calling to Wong On, Wong On and others to come in. They all came in and caught hold of the manager, who fell on the bed. He grasped the table leg and broke it. Witness saw Wong On hitting Man Quann with an iron bar. Three or four others had iron bars. As they were dragging Quann out he shouted for assistance. His assailants said: "Man Quann is nearly dead; kill him and throw him down."

This was in the Joss place outside the room. Wong On, Wong Hung, Wong Sam and Wong Gow held him by the queue and beat his head on the floor. They then threw him to the stage. Somebody said: "Murry up, let's go; the police are coming."

Witness went to the stage and saw Man Quann there. The latter was carried upstairs to his room.

At this stage the court adjourned until 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning next.

THE WORST COLD

Is quickly cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It acts on nature's plan, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the secretions, allays the cough and affords a speedy and permanent cure. Thousands have testified to its superior excellence. For sale by all druggists.

The Czar's Battleships

Squadrons in Far East Decidedly Deficient in Matter of Homogeneity.

Chief Feature Noticeable in Japan Fleet Altogether Lacking.

In the description of the Japanese navy we have laid upon the fact that the battleships and cruisers of the fighting line are homogeneous, each squadron of six battleships, and of six armored cruisers, is practically alike in speed and broadside fire, so that in maneuvering or fighting there would be no drag anywhere. This is recognized as, in itself, an immense advantage, as it is especially conspicuous when the Japanese fleet is compared with the Russian fleet in the Far East, it is a noticeable fact that, considered as a whole, it is a fleet of much less unity. In the following list of battleships now gathered at Port Arthur the truth of this statement will be seen:

Name	Displacement	Speed
Poltava	10,960	17.5 knots
Petrovsk	10,960	17.5 knots
Peresvet	12,674	17.5 knots
Pobeda	12,674	18 knots
Retvisan	12,700	18 knots
Cesarevitch	13,100	18 knots

The chief armament of each of the first three vessels is 4 12-inch and 12 6-inch quick-firers; of the fourth and fifth vessels is 4 12-inch and 12 6-inch quick-firers; of the last two is 4 12-inch and 12 6-inch quick-firers.

The three battleships at the top of this list are the weakest in the squadrons, and compare badly with the battleships of the Japanese. Their speed, in particular, is a knot less than the Japanese battleships can develop. The result in maneuvering would be that all the Russian battleships would be dragged down to the 17 knot speed of the slowest ships, as compared with the 18 knots of the Japanese. The other four Russian vessels are undoubtedly powerful, but they differ from each other in the disposition of their armament, and in the position and weight of their armor plating. In the whole squadron the Retvisan and the Cesarevitch are the latest and most powerful vessels, the former being a 12-inch quick-firer, the latter a 12-inch quick-firer.

In respect of armored cruisers the Russians compare still more unfavorably with the Japanese. Here is the list of those gathered in the Far East:

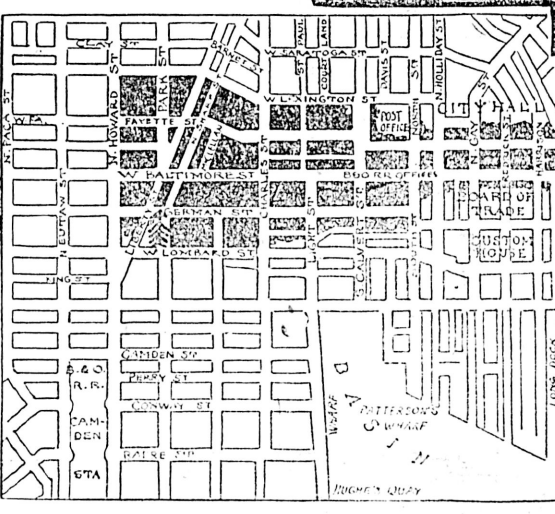
Name	Displacement	Speed
Gromov	12,336	20 knots
Iskra	10,522	18 knots
Rurik	7,800	21 knots

The chief armament of each of the above first three vessels is 4 8-inch and 12 6-inch quick-firers; of the last one is 2 8-inch and 12 6-inch quick-firers. Three of these vessels, undoubtedly, are powerful and speedy, but as a squadron of armored cruisers they compare very unfavorably with the six armored cruisers of the Japanese squadron. The first three alone could take an equal place in the fighting line with the Russian battleships. Unfortunately for the Russians these three armored cruisers—the Gromov, the Iskra, and the Rurik—are now lying at Vladivostok, along with the Bagatelle, a protected cruiser. And there they are likely to lie for some time, unless the Russians are able to keep the harbor open till the end of March, and their ice-breakers, in the early part of last week, this cruiser squadron left Vladivostok in order to join the battleship squadron in the neighborhood of Port Arthur. This movement, a very important movement of concentration in the event of war, has not been carried out, for the cruisers have returned to harbor. Discretion, in this case, was the better part of valor, for the Russian cruiser squadron would have assuredly have had to fight its way through the straits of Japan against an overwhelming Japanese fleet. The Japanese have been patient, but they would have drawn a line at this attempt of concentration of the Russian fleet.

The failure of this attempt at concentration has not, I think, been sufficiently emphasized. As a matter of fact, it will have a determining influence on the whole course of the war, should there be war. For as matters stand

JOHN E. HURST & CO'S BUILDING WHERE FIRE STARTED

THE DANIEL MILLER COMPANY



MAP SHOWING EXTENT OF BURNED DISTRICT

UNION TRUST COMPANY

Society Notes

Quite the social event of the week was the "Cinderella" given Friday night under the auspices of the Daughters of Pity. There were many beautiful costumes worn, but Miss Perry carried off the palm as "Carmen," and was universally declared the belle of the ball. Miss Smith also looked charming in a magnificent court costume.

One of the most delightful features of the evening was the clever dancing of little Miss Alice Briggs, daughter of Mr. "Al" Briggs, the popular wharf ticket agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The little lady received a hearty encore.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Willie Fisher to Miss Anderson, daughter of Mr. A. Anderson, manager of the Bank of Montreal, at Ottawa.

The many friends of Mrs. Major Audain will be glad to hear that she has almost quite recovered from her serious illness.

Mr. A. G. Smith, formerly Deputy Attorney-General for British Columbia and one of the leading barristers of Dawson, leaves for his northern home next Monday.

Mrs. Cuppage gave a delightful little tea last week, the guest of honor being Mrs. Arnold Becker.

The meeting of the Cotillion Club has been changed from Wednesday to Saturday night.

Miss Dunsmyre was the hostess at a charming little tea given at Burleigh last Wednesday in honor of Miss Burleigh, who is at present in the city as a guest at Government house.

Mrs. G. A. Taylor was the hostess last Saturday at a very enjoyable little drawing room tea in honor of Mrs. Von Cramer, who left this week for the Kootenay to join her husband, who has been transferred to an important position in the Royal Bank of Canada.

Miss Mason, sister of Mrs. J. W. Ambury, left last week for Vancouver, where she will be the guest of Mrs. W. C. Nichol for the next six weeks.

Dr. Piercy and Lieut. Ramsay of H. M. S. Flora left for England last Tuesday night.

Word has been received from Miss Holmes who is touring California with Mr. R. W. Marpole's party. They are at present in San Francisco, but leave in a day or two for Los Angeles.

Mrs. Todd gave a progressive euchre party yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pooley returned last week from their honeymoon and have taken up their residence in a bungalow on Esplanade road.

JUDICIOUS ADVS. FOR THE PROVINCE

Epitome of Year's Business Published in Leading British Journals.

Upon the publication of Bulletin No. 18 by the bureau of provincial information, a cablegram was sent to the agent-general, who had it, very kindly, published in Great Britain. The following is from the Times:

"The agent-general for British Columbia received a cablegram this morning from the government at Victoria to the following effect:

"A bulletin just issued by the government bureau of information reviewing the industrial conditions of 1903, gives the output of metalliferous mines at 1,276,000 tons; coal, 1,688,000 tons; total value of mining output, \$19,200,000, an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 over 1902.

"Agricultural industry specially prosperous.

"Conditions generally very satisfactory.

"Labor relations amicable. Outlook good."

The above despatch was published in some 60 or 70 London and provincial newspapers, including such papers as the London Times, Glasgow Financial Times and London Daily Chronicle.

Mr. Turner informs the government that the publication of the despatch was received with great pleasure by all in the old country interested in British Columbia, and that he has received numerous messages of congratulation as the result.

A passenger on the Charnier yesterday evening from the Mainland was Mr. A. C. Plummer, assistant to the president of the Granby smelter, and a director of the Vancouver Shingle Manufacturing Company. He has just returned from a visit to Montreal on business connected with the lumber company.

H. H. Jameson returned from a business trip to the Mainland last evening.

E. Macgowan came down from Vancouver on the Charnier yesterday evening.

J. G. Shalloway has returned from a business visit to the Mainland.

CONVALESCENT HOME. King's Daughters of Duncans Undertake an Important Work.

The "Scattered Circle" of the Order of King's Daughters in Cowichan, wish it to be widely known that they have an important work in hand. The building and equipping of a convalescent home in their neighborhood. For some time they have realized the great need of such a place in the province, and now feel that the rapidly increasing strength of the order makes it possible for them to undertake the work. The idea received great approbation when discussed at the last convention of the order in Victoria, and is heartily supported in the district.

There is no doubt that, for lack of means, many people are forced to curtail their hospital expenses, to whom the home would be the greatest blessing, while others, willing and able to pay, would be equally glad to take advantage of it. In this way it may be partly self-supporting. Since most of the hospitals are quite near the coast, and the climate of Cowichan has too many friends to require any advertising.

This is a large undertaking and will need every kind of help. The immediate want, in order that it may not remain a castle in the air, is a suitable site, and it is hoped that someone will generously give a few acres for the purpose, and thus show materially his or her sympathy with the work of this order.

FELINE SUGGESTION.

May—I don't like the fit of this gown at all. I wonder how I could improve it?

Fay—Let some other girl wear it, dear.—Life.

HIGH-PRICED SHAVING.

The most exclusive barber shop in the world is at London. Two dollars is the price of a shave there.

Rheumatism Conquered

DRIVEN FROM THE SYSTEM BY ELIMINATING POISONOUS URATES IN THE BLOOD.

Stubborn Cases Quickly Relieved—Chronic Sufferers Absolutely Cured by an Internal Remedy.

This disease originates in the blood. Its poisons in the blood that cause the pain. Get rid of these poisons and you cure the pain. Doesn't that seem logical?

These poisons are composed largely of uric acid, which dissolves and quickly passes out of the system if Ferrozene is employed, it being a complete and perfect solvent for all the poisons that cause rheumatism. No case is too chronic, no person too old to be forever released from the agonies of rheumatism if Ferrozene is used; it cures after all other treatments prove useless. You may have been disappointed with other remedies. But don't let this prevent you from using Ferrozene. It is not like the ordinary "cure" it possesses peculiar qualities not found in any other remedy.

Mr. Edgar P. Richmond, an old and well-known resident of Winchester, says: "My endorsement for Ferrozene is cheerfully given, for I know that I am speaking for a sure cure for rheumatism. Ferrozene cured me so the pain didn't come back again. I honestly believe that no medicine on the face of the globe can do as much for rheumatism as Ferrozene."

Mr. D. J. Thurston, of Burton, P. O., writes: "As a long sufferer from rheumatism, I can say that Ferrozene is the most satisfactory remedy that I used. Quite frequently I would get a bad attack and be laid up in bed. Ferrozene removed every trace of the disease and I have been well ever since."

Ferrozene is beyond all question the proper remedy to use in rheumatism. There is none better. Beware of substitutes and don't allow a druggist to palm off something he may say is just other information that will ensure getting good serviceable Stock at reasonable prices. It will be my earnest endeavor to give the same satisfaction to the Patrons of the Association in the future, as I have in the past two years.

Any persons wanting Stock with this shipment, who have already purchased, can do so by applying for space, on or before the first day of April next.

Address all communications to L. W. PAISLEY, Sec. Treas. of the Dalrymple and Live Stock Association, Chilliwack, B. C.

—Breeder's Attention—

The Dalrymple and Live Stock Association have again elected me as their Secretary, and I have been instructed to arrange for a shipment of Breeding Stock, from the Eastern Provinces, and I am now prepared to quote you prices, and give such other information that will ensure getting good serviceable Stock at reasonable prices. It will be my earnest endeavor to give the same satisfaction to the Patrons of the Association in the future, as I have in the past two years.

Any persons wanting Stock with this shipment, who have already purchased, can do so by applying for space, on or before the first day of April next.

Address all communications to L. W. PAISLEY, Sec. Treas. of the Dalrymple and Live Stock Association, Chilliwack, B. C.

H. H. Jameson returned from a business trip to the Mainland last evening.

E. Macgowan came down from Vancouver on the Charnier yesterday evening.

J. G. Shalloway has returned from a business visit to the Mainland.

R. M. Palmer, freight rates commissioner for the provincial government, is back from a visit to the Mainland.

C. Nichol, editor of the Vancouver Province, and A. L. Goodman, the Colonist's correspondent at the Terminal City, are in the city.

J. L. Howard, president of the Western Fuel Company, Nanaimo, spent yesterday in the city, a guest at the Grand.

W. A. Boulton, of Vancouver, and J. B. Edgar, of Toronto, are guests at the Vernon.

A. L. Reid, a prominent lawyer of New Westminster, is among the guests at the Dominion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

BOY WANTED—Apply at Johnston's Seed Store. City Market.

TO LET—Comfortable rooms, excellent meals and pleasant company, at 32 King street; two minutes from post office. f14

TO LET—Pleasant rooms, comfortably furnished, three minutes' walk from post office. D. M. X., Colonist office. f14

MRS. RUDDEN—Teacher of the piano; thorough tuition; pupils rapidly advanced. 89 Henry street, close to Fountain, Victoria, B. C. f7

A. HARRIS—55 Work street, Victoria. Yacht, Launch and Boat Builder. Builder of all kinds of pleasure boats. f14

DETECTIVES—Every locality. good salaries, experience unnecessary. International Detective Agency, Milwaukee, Wis. f14

FOR SALE—Two registered Jersey cows, three years, one just fresh, with registered bull calf at foot, one due April 6th. Apply P. O. Box 187, Victoria B. C. Quick Bros. f14

FOR SALE—150 acres of land, good stock and chicken ranch, good 5-roomed cottage, stable, cow-shed, chicken house, etc.; lots good cordwood, 7 miles from city. \$1400; 50 acres good land, small orchard, \$750. House, 6-rooms and bath, \$750. A. Williams & Co., Ltd., 104 Yates street. f14

WANTED—1st March, situation as salesman, dry goods or gent's furnishings. "J.", Colonist. f14

DON'T BE HUMBUGGED by literature that is sold by your chimney cleaners. Go to the only capable and reliable chimney cleaner in Victoria, Wm. Neal, 32 Quadra street. Phone A381. f14

LOST—On Government street, between the bridge and Fort street, a black leather satchel. Finder please return to Colonist office. f14

MME. PEDERSON tells past and future, gives business advice, adjusts family troubles, diagnoses diseases, traces lost and stolen property, etc. She is the medium who foretold Kitty King's terrible fate, who was killed by Henry Hayward, of Minneapolis. Call on this gifted woman, and she will send you away happier, wiser and capable of being successful in any undertaking. All business confidential. Room No. 24, Vernon hotel. f14

FOR SALE—Cow and heifer. Apply 41 King's road. f14

PARTNERSHIP WANTED in Western Canada. Two Britishers, one a mechanical engineer, the other an accountant, both with home and Colonial experience and governmental references, require an opening where 2000 capital each and their services can be utilized. State full particulars in confidence in first instance to F. R. C. L., Box 267 Willings, 125 Strand, London, England. f14

FOR SALE—A splendid time light stereoscope and outfit complete, at a bargain; also a variety of slides. W. M. Ritchie, 107 Blanchard St., Victoria. f14

LOST—On Pemberton road, brown Irish terrier bitch, aged one year, name "Conn." Finder will be rewarded on returning to Mrs. Flumerfelt, Pemberton road. f14

FOR SALE—Barge "Canada"; capacity 700 tons; 150 feet long by 32x8; sheathed; with powerful steam wheel, new boiler, derricks capable of lifting 35 tons. For particulars apply to Jas. Hunter, No. 174 David street. f14

FOR SALE—Machinery for sawmill; capacity 10,000 per day. Apply Leigh Bros., sawmill. f14

A MASQUERADE DANCE will be given by the Victoria Dancing Club, on Wednesday next. Those who have not yet received their invitations can get them from any of the committee. f14

RELIABLE MEN WANTED In every locality to introduce our goods, taking up showing cards on trees, along roads and conspicuous places. Also advertising matter. Salary or commission 50 per month. Good men. No experience needed. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., LONDON, ENGL.

Edison Theatre, Jas. H. Erickson, Propr. and Mgr. Programme Week Commencing Feb. 15th.

Neff and Miller Up-to-Date Comedy Team in a Singing and Dancing Sketch.

Eva Thatcher, "The Irish Lady" Irish Character Comedienne.

Baby Thomas Juvenile Song and Dance Artist.

Eugene Thomas In Marvelous Feats of Light and Heavy Weight Balancing.

Mr. Harry Gibbs Will render the beautiful ballad "The Passion Flower," with Illustrated Views. NEW MOVING PICTURES.

Forest J. Helm, Operator, "The Letter That Came Too Late," etc., etc.

TEMPORARY PREMISES During the reconstruction of our Fort street store, we will be found at

Trounce Avenue

P. P. BLYTH, Jeweler and Optician.

NOTICE TIM KEE Chinese Employment Agent.

7 Cormorant Street, Victoria, B. C. All kinds of Chinese labor and help supplied at shortest notice for domestic, railway, cannery, miners, etc., purposes.

THE ESQUIMO

eats lots of blubber, the North-woodsman eats lots of fat pork and the Norwegian fisherman takes lots of cod liver oil. They are all hearty, reducing foods.

Scott's Emulsion is the best protection against colds, grippe and pneumonia, because it is a heat and fat producing food of the highest quality.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1904.

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The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

\$25.00 REWARD.

The above will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any one stealing "The Colonist" from a subscriber's door. Subscribers missing their paper, or where paper is not delivered on time, are requested to notify the business office. In case of non-delivery a second copy will be delivered free of charge.

THE WAR.

The events of the first week of hostilities in the Far East have been of a character that was not expected. While the energy and capacity of the Japanese were admitted, it was thought that Russia had been able during the long period of the negotiations to complete her preparations so thoroughly that as soon as war commenced this fact would be apparent in the manner in which she carried on operations both on sea and land. This has not been the case, however, and the incidents of the past week have been a surprise, even to those who considered themselves well informed on the situation. The Russian government, of course, alleges that the Japanese attack on its fleet at Port Arthur was against the spirit, if not the letter, of the international law because there had been no formal declaration of war by Japan, and the latter had not even waited to receive the Russian reply to her last communication to St. Petersburg. Hence the commander of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur had no reason to suppose he would be attacked or that it was necessary to take such precautions as he would have done under a different supposition. But these explanations or attempts at them, of the cause of the serious disaster to the Russian fleet really only serve to show the marked difference there is between the character of the forces of the two countries. That difference in the character and organization of the naval and military forces of Japan and Russia is, as we said the other day, likely to have a most important effect on the course of the contest and to remove to a very considerable degree the inferiority of Japan in the numerical strength of the army that she can oppose to Russia.

But the action at Port Arthur is far more important in its probable results than is the actual injury that was inflicted on the Russian fleet, serious though that was. If Russia loses the control of her communications by sea, she will have to depend entirely on the line of the Siberian railway for her communication with her bases of supplies, distant over six thousand miles. We can form some idea of what that implies by the experience of the British in the late war in South Africa. With the undisputed command of the sea so that the base of supplies was the ports in Cape Colony and Natal, and with resources at the command of the British Government, it was still found to be a task of great difficulty to push forward supplies to the front, with the expedition that was desirable. The Siberian railway is not really completed—that is, in many respects its equipment is of a temporary and not of a permanent character. The rolling stock is alleged to be far below in quantity what is required. Nor can the Russians feel assured that they will have no difficulty in preserving the line from hostile attack. The success of Japan in the earlier stages of the war will almost certainly cause disturbances and popular risings in Manchuria, even should the Chinese not decide to ally themselves openly with Japan. With their communications interrupted over the railway even for a comparatively short time and their fleets either swept from the Pacific by the Japanese or compelled to shelter themselves in the harbors of Vladivostok and Port Arthur, the situation would be very critical for Russia and might compel her to make great concessions to her opponent in order to bring hostilities to an end. Already the despatches from London indicate that official opinion there looks for the termination of the war at a comparatively early day—possibly July or the early summer. Another difficulty already confronts Russia, and that is the coaling of her fleets in the Pacific. In that matter Japan has a great advantage, and should the war continue for any length of time it would seem that her lack of coaling stations and stores of coal will completely paralyze Russia's naval activity. In this, as in the facilities for the repair and re-equipment of vessels disabled either in action or from other causes, Japan's advantages are so great that it would seem to be impossible for Russia to successfully cope with them unless by her immense superiority in numbers she can crush Japan by her greater staying power and ability to bring one army after another into the field. As regards sea power that would not apply, as there is not much if any disparity between the naval strength of the two Powers, while it is questionable whether the recent engagement at Port Arthur has not given Japan the lead in that respect. And referring to that engagement, it seems probable that the later reports of another battle, in which the Russian fleet is stated to have suffered severely, were merely further accounts of the attack probable that the later reports of another battle. The Japanese, in addition to being well served in their intelligence department, appear also to be able to hide the positions and movements of their vessels from their opponents, so that it is impossible to tell where the next blow will be struck or the strength of any particular Japanese squadron. In all these important details of naval and military organization the Japanese seem to be immensely in advance of the Russians. We have, of course, still to see

how the Russian and Japanese forces compare when they come face to face in battle. It is urged by some critics that there has never been an occasion in which Asiatics have contended successfully in open battle with Europeans, even when in immensely superior numbers. While this is, perhaps, the fact, it will not be disputed that the present situation is different from any of which history has given us any account. The Japanese have adopted Western methods; in some respects appear to have passed some European nations in the progress they have made in the arts, alike of peace and war. They are contending against a nation that is certainly the most backward in civilization of all European countries. The incidents of the past week certainly do not indicate that there is any inferiority on the side of Japan in things essential to success.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST CANADIAN LUMBER.

In the press of business in the closing hours of the session of the Legislature not as much consideration was given as would otherwise have been the case, to the resolution moved by Mr. Wells in reference to the lumber industry. At the present time the lumbermen of this Province consider that they are entitled to have legislation passed by the Dominion Parliament to put them on equal terms with their competitors in the United States. Canadian lumber imported into the United States is subject to a duty of one dollar per thousand feet. But American lumber can be imported into Canada free of duty. Few persons will deny that this constitutes an unfair burden on the Canadian lumberman in his competition with his American rival. For several years the Canadian lumbermen have been asking for legislation to remove this inequality in the manner in which the tariffs of the two countries operate against them. So far, however, they have not obtained any redress for what they consider to be unfair treatment. The reason given for this inaction on the part of the Dominion Government is that the importation of American lumber free of duty, secures cheaper lumber for the people of the Northwest Territories than otherwise would be the case.

While the lumber industry was more than usually prosperous, and the mill owners had plenty of orders on their books at profitable figures, there was not so much anxiety felt about a change in the situation. But now that there is a depression in the lumber business, and that prices have fallen, while even at reduced rates the demand for lumber is not equal to the product of the mills, the agitation to have the tariffs on lumber on both sides of the Boundary made uniform has increased. It is not protection—in the meaning generally attached to the word in the discussion of fiscal matters—that is asked for. If the United States duties were abolished, the Canadian lumbermen would not ask for any duty to be imposed on imported American lumber. What they ask is that a Canadian duty shall be imposed on imported American lumber as long as Canadian lumber is taxed across the boundary. But if the American duty be abolished, they will be quite satisfied to see a similar step taken by the Canadian Parliament. It is earnestly to be hoped that this reasonable request will be granted at the ensuing session of Parliament.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Y. M. C. A. WORK.

Sir,—I would like to call the attention of your readers to the statement of the work done by the Y. M. C. A. this past year, and printed in detail in our issue of yesterday.

We wish to start next month with a clean sheet, and to have funds in hand for increasing our work.

We have fully 300 members in good standing, and we extend a warm welcome to all the citizens of Victoria to visit the rooms and form an opinion for themselves of the work being done.

A labor bureau is being started and we get applications daily for work of all kinds, we should esteem it a favor if employers of labor would let our secretary know when they have any vacancies, either temporary or permanent.

Trusting that the residents of Victoria will help us at the present time to put the Young Men's Christian Association of this city on a thoroughly sound and firm basis.

ROBERT W. CLARK, President.

VICTORIA DIRECTORY.

Sir,—I should like to call your attention of the citizens of our fair city to certain facts which go to show the inconsistent notions of our business people. Why do we not have a directory in which we can find the "most necessary" at home to be distributed as far as possible among our own citizens? Here we are a city of possibly 20,000 people, and not one of us may have printing firm that is in a position to publish the Victoria Directory. We are actually sending it to another city, where they are printed and forwarded to Victoria for distribution. I am sure, Mr. Editor, this is not the way of a progressive city, nor can we afford it. Cannot some improvement be made and have this work carried out in Victoria, where it belongs. What do the subscribers say? J. T. B.

PROVINCIAL PRESS.

The saddest news which for many a day has been received in Vernon was that which came on Friday last, when word arrived that the body of D. M. McIntyre, formerly of this city, was found near Macleod. Since resigning his position as manager of the Columbia Flouring Mills Co.'s branch here, which he had held with credit for ten or twelve years, he has been engaged for the same firm in buying wheat in the Northwest Territories and had sent several letters to his family in this city. It was in communication with the firm as well as with Mrs. McIntyre, who has been residing in Vernon for some months, till December 30th last, when all trace of him was lost. Diligent search was made by the part of the company by whom he was employed, the lodges of which he had been a most valued member, his many friends in this city, and the Mounted Police, resulting in the finding of his body last Friday. There was no sign of violence or robbery, as his papers and money were intact. — Vernon News.

James Anderson, manager of the local branch of the Bank of British North America, for the past eight years, left last night for Montreal, where he will be assigned to his new and more responsible duties as assistant inspector. Prior to his departure a party of citizens gathered at the Hotel Allen and presented him with a handsome gold watch, suitably engraved. The presentation was made by A. S. Goodhue, and speeches were contributed by K. L. McKenle, C. R. Hamilton, A. H. McNell and the recipient.—Rossland Miner.

No. 3, which goes not less than 10,000 ounces of silver, and a chunk of antimonic silver ore, taken from the present workings in No. 2 vein, and which goes not less than 2,500 ounces of silver. Mr. Hume is credited with recovering these valuable additions to his collection.—Nelson News.

Death reached into Rossland last Thursday and took "Shorty" Day to his long home. George G. Day was the name his parents gave him years ago in Oregon, but owing to his stature he was popularly known as "Shorty" all over the West. Ten years ago he came into Rossland and made a fortune, having made \$35,000 out of the Porto Rico mine alone. He was a typical prospector and his money was free as air. When the dark days came a shadow over the iron caps of Rossland "Shorty" was financially bent, but not broke.—New Denver Ledger.

Fruit.—This branch is forging to the front with marked rapidity, and while it is reported that the fruit crop as a whole did not come up to the preceding year, better results were obtained in marketing the fruit, and a more uniform price maintained in consequence of the advantage gained by the systematic method of grading and packing the fruit for market. The area under fruit cultivation has been considerably increased during the past year, and over 2,000 young trees have been set out. Several tons of fruit were exported, and ready markets were found for such a remunerative price.—Inland Sentinel.

PRESS COMMENT.

Mr. E. S. Busby, collector of the Port of Dawson, Yukon Territory, writing to The Canadian Manufacturer, speaking of the increasing consumption of Canadian manufactures, says that since he has resided there he has seen the imports of such goods (increase from 7 per cent to 75 per cent of all such imports, and if Canadian manufacturers are careful to send only really first-class goods, they will, in his opinion, control 85 per cent of a trade, which, in 1903, amounted to about \$5,000,000. It was Mr. Busby who had charge of the Canadian Customs House at Skagway and put in force the bonding system via the White Pass & Yukon route.—Canadian Manufacturer.

The rays emitted by radioactive bodies are not all of the same kind. They are distinguished from one another by differences in penetrating power, and by the effect upon them of a magnetic field. They may be divided into three classes: (a) Rays. These are rays with little penetrating power. They are responsible for a very large part of the conductivity imparted to a gas. A very strong magnetic field is required to deflect them. From the effect observed it is concluded that they are positively charged bodies, comparable in size with a hydrogen atom. (b) Rays. These are identical with cathode rays—that is to say, they are negatively-charged particles projected with great velocity, and they are about one-thousandth part of the hydrogen atom. They are far more penetrating than (a) rays. (c) Rays. These are very penetrating rays, not deflected by a magnetic field. Their properties have not as yet been thoroughly studied, but it is possible that they are similar to X rays.—Engineering.

No one is eligible to membership except commercial travelers, who are regarded by all accident companies as among the best risks that can be carried. The general character of the commercial traveler is high, and the traveling man may well be considered the advance agent of development of all kinds. The Iowa State Traveling Men's Association is the largest of all similar or kindred organizations. There are nine such companies in the United States insuring only commercial travelers, all largely patterned after the original "Iowa Idea." The aggregate membership of the nine associations is about 150,000 members. It is estimated that there are about 400,000 active commercial travelers in the United States.—From "The American Traveling Man," by Mitchell Manning, in February National Magazine.

Japan within the past generation has been a phenomenal example of national development. Emerging from centuries of feudalism, she has established a constitutional system modeled on our own, has taken full advantage of all the modern inventions and scientific discoveries of the West, and has entered the race for a position as one of the great commercial nations of the world. Her population is 43,000,000—a little greater than that of the United Kingdom—and it is growing rapidly. Japan's exports grew from \$5,688,703 in 1880 to \$21,422,981 in 1890, a rise in nine years of 281 per cent. Her imports grew nearly tenfold, from 70 millions to 750 millions; the railway traffic receipts from three-quarters of a million to four millions, and the post office revenue from a third of a million to a million and a quarter.—London News.

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

A. DE COSMOS, Editor.

Saturday, Feb. 12, 1904.

Considering all the circumstances associated with the formation of this colony, and the paucity of the inhabitants here before the day, we may possibly find some excuse for the H. B. monopolizing the whole government. But since the introduction of wealth, intelligence and population, it is to be expected that a more reasonable and interested person—not a patriot—will be found an advocate for the perpetuity of their rule.

The question of union of these colonies, which we broached a few numbers ago, has not yet been considered in detail. It is deemed advisable to offer a few more remarks on the subject. In view of cheap government union is our only course. It would appear considerably cheaper than the question for us to settle in—shall we remain a separate colony in order to keep this a free port, when we can unite and give immediate effect to our advantages? We think not—and conclude that a practical view of the question points at present directly to union with British Columbia, and protection to our own industry.

We are pleased to learn that a band of four missionaries, from Canada, driven on the Pacific: Rev. E. Evans, D.D., superintendent and family; Rev. E. White and family; Rev. E. Tolson and family; and Rev. A. Downing. By the kind permission of His Excellency Governor Douglas, divine service will be held in the new police building on Friday next, at 10 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Evans will preach at 10:30 a. m. on Sunday and the Rev. E. White at 6 p. m.

The death of Major-General Waddington, C. B., is announced in the English papers. He was a distinguished officer in the Indian service. Sir Charles Napier took leave of him on leaving India, in a general order, "as one of the bravest of our comrades in the conquest of Sind." He has a brother residing in Victoria, our well-known citizen Mr. Alfred Waddington.

At a meeting in London resolutions were passed condemnatory of free trade in shipping, and calling for protection against foreign bottoms. The Times opposes a return to protection.

The annexation of India to the British Crown is now complete; a proclamation announcing the fact has been made by Her Majesty.

Four hundred thousand dollars dechnal coinage has arrived in Canada.

Lord Napier has been recalled from Waddington, because he was induced to "sell to the 'Monroe Doctrine'."

The following curiously is extracted from the rules of the Supreme Court. It speaks volumes as to class legislation on Vancouver Island:

Allowance to Witnesses, Gentlemen, Merchants, Bankers, Professionals Men, \$8. 4d. stg.

TO LET

After 15th April Next!

The premises situate at corner of Government and Broughton Streets, now occupied by

The Imperial Bank

APPLY TO

A. W. BRIDGMAN,
41 - Government - Street

Tooth Brush Sale

Keep Sweet.—Our Antiseptic Tooth Powder and Tooth Brushes will aid you.

We have Tooth Brushes at 10c., 15c., 25c., 35c., 40c., and 50c.

Our Antiseptic Tooth Powder is the best powder and the largest bottle on the market, 25c.

See the display in our windows.

Terry & Marett

PHARMACISTS,

S. B. Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts

succeeded Sir Edmund Head, as Governor-General of Canada. He is a half brother of our respected townsman, Judge Austen.

House of Assembly.

Hon. Speaker read a message from His Excellency in relation to Indian reserves, which stated that the title to the Victoria reserve was vested in the government; that the Indians were guaranteed the possession of it when the colony was first settled, but it was advisable to divide up the reserve and rent it, and that the proceeds be devoted to support a clergyman and teacher to instruct them. They cannot be removed.

Mr. Yates.—This looks like Chief Factor diplomacy. The House should immediately petition the Home Government to grant us the right to sell the reserve.

Mr. Skinner.—I concur with the hon. member in favor of a petition to the Home Government. The Indians are a nuisance. When the inhabitants were few they were an advantage—they are in every way a disadvantage—and the sooner removed the better.

Mr. Yates.—I think His Excellency entirely in error as to the reserve. The Indians have only been there thirteen years. I give notice of a motion to sell the Indian reserve.

Mr. Pemberton.—Sold by whom?

It can be sold by you—you sold British Columbia; why not this? I now give notice of an address to His Excellency praying the immediate removal of the Northern Indians from Victoria.

THE DESTROYER.

The strength of twice three thousand horse That seek the single goal;

The line that holds the rending course, The hate that swells the whole;

The stripped bulls, slinking through the gloom, At gaze and gone again—

The brides of Death that wait the groom— The Choosers of the slain!

Nearer the up-dung beams that spell The council of our foes;

Clearer the barking dogs that tell Their scattered flank to close,

Sheer to the trap they crowd their way For ports for this unwarred,

Quiet, and count the ranks of prey The convoy and her guard!

Hit, and hard hit! The blow went home, The muffled, sneaking stroke;

The steam that overruns the foam— The foam that thins to smoke—

The smoke that chokes the deep aboli— The deep that chokes her throes

Till, streaked with ash and streaked with oil, The lukewarm whirlpools close!

A shadow down the slickened wave, Led since her slayer fled,

But hear her clattering quick-dress rave Astern, ahead, ahead!

Paule that shells the drifting spar— Mad waste with none to check—

Mad fear that makes her ram star Or sweeps a consort's deck!

Now while their silly smoke hangs thick, Now are their wits they find,

Lay in and lance them to the quick— Our galled whelps are blind!

Good luck to those that see the end, Good-bye to those that drown—

For each his chance as chance shall send— And God for all!

—Rudyard Kipling.

MEN AND THINGS.

The decayed stone work of the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey has been treated with complete success by Prof. Church.

The effect of the sulphuric acid in the London atmosphere. Prof. Church found that repeated spraying with Baryta water reconstituted the stone, and repeated washings and paintings hardened it from the back and not merely at the surface. The stone as reconstituted is little susceptible to the London atmosphere.

A Paris despatch says that the Tibetans are unable to resist the British advance.

Three and a quarter million acres devoted to flax produced a crop valued at \$22,291,557.

Twenty-five years ago a fisherman of the Maine coast could take 500 lobsters a day; now seventy-five is reckoned as a good catch.

All Austrian officers possessing motor cars have been ordered by the Minister of War to report themselves for service, bringing their machines.

Hildesheim (Hanover) Town Council has decided to preserve the ancient appearance of its streets by ordering that all new private buildings must be in the seventeenth century German style.

In consequence of the reduction of the French Import duties on sugar, which came into force on September 1st last year, the amount consumed in France in the three months following showed an increase of 77,000 tons.

In Japan the nose is the only feature which attracts attention. The nose determines the beauty or ugliness of the face, and is as big or small. There is probably due to the fact that differences in noses constitutes about the only difference between one Japanese face and another. The eyes are invariably black, the cheek-bones high, and the chin receding. In Japan a woman who has a high forehead is always a great beauty and a good housewife. There are a few large noses among the natives, and lucky is he or she upon whom nature lavishes one. In all Japanese pictures representing the supposedly beautiful woman, the artist invariably improves on nature by depicting this feature as abnormally developed.

Our First
February
China
Sale
Com'ne's
Monday

SPENGER'S

Western Canada's Big Store

The February Furniture Sale continues with price quotations of that character which keeps Spencer's talked about by everybody

February Sale of China and Upholstery Goods Commences Monday!

Also One of Season's Best Silk Offerings

Breakfast Sets 40 pieces

\$2.35, regular \$3.75.
\$2.90, regular \$4.75.
\$3.75, regular \$5.25.
\$4.90, regular \$7.50.
\$6.75, regular \$8.75.
\$8.40, regular \$12.50.

Dinner Sets 97 pieces

\$5.75, regular \$9.75.
\$7.75, regular \$12.50.
\$9.00, regular \$13.75.
\$10.50, regular \$14.50.
\$12.50, regular \$17.50.

Breakfast Sets in White Semi-China

90c. for 21-piece Set; regular \$1.35.
\$2.75 for 40-piece Set; regular \$3.90.
\$3.50 for 40-piece Set; regular \$5.75.

CUPS AND SAUCERS.
MILK JUGS.
MUFFIN DISHES.
TEAPOTS.
PITCHERS.
BUTTER DISHES.
SOUP DISHES.
ATL. SPECIALLY PRICED FOR THE BALANCE OF FEBRUARY.

Upholstered Goods at Half

Our entire stock has not been reduced, but many pieces that we are satisfied to clear out at about half are on sale Monday.

Velvet Pile Covers

Regular \$4.50, Monday ... \$2.75

Chair-Seat Covers

Regular 65c., Monday 35c.
Regular \$1.00, Monday 50c.
Regular \$1.25, Monday 65c.

Silk Depar'mt

A Great 50c Bargain for Monday

All our white, cream and evening shades in Fancy Broche, regular \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00, will be cleared on Monday at 50c. All our Fancy Embroidered and Lace Stripes in Blouse Silks; regular \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75, will be cleared on Monday at 50c. All our Black Ground Broches with colored pattern effects, extra heavy quality, regular \$1.75 and \$1.90, will be cleared on Monday at 50c. Another special bargain at 75c. 118 yards Gloria Satin, 44 inches wide, in Cardinal and Black, regular \$1.50, will be cleared on Monday at 75c. This material is guaranteed silk and wool, and as it has a rich, soft satin finish is suitable for any wear.

Figured Satin Lounge Covers

Heavy quality; regular \$10.00. Monday \$5.00.

\$1.00 Furniture Plush, 50c

Red and Green Furniture Covering, suitable for covering large chairs, stools, etc., Monday 50c. yard.

Tapestry Covering in Stripes

44 inches wide; regular \$1.00, Monday 50c.

Damask Covering

Regular \$1.25, Monday ... 85c.

Estimates Given For All Kinds of Upholstery Work

Special Low Prices given during this month.

New Japanese Silks at 35c

The best selection of Blouse Patterns we have shown at the price.

Architects and Engineers

Have your Blue Prints made at

FLEMING ROS.

Enlargements a specialty. Kodaks and supplies.

52 Government Street.

MONEY TO LOAN

At Current Rates.

Improved Real Estate Security.

Insure in the Manchester Fire Assurance Co. Estab. 1824.

SWINERTON & ODDY

102 Government St.

Marine Iron Works

ANDREW GRAY, PROP.

PATENT ATTORNEY. NEW MACHINES

Designed and perfected. A specialty.

WORKS, PEMBROKE STREET.

Opposite Gas Works.

Telephone 681. Victoria, B. C.

Tenders For Valves.

Sealed Tenders will be received up to 3 p. m., on Monday, the 22nd February, 1904, for purchasing 25 such valves.

Specifications for which may be seen at the office of the undersigned. Tenders must be sealed, endorsed "Tender for Valves," and addressed to W. W. Northcott, Purchasing Agent.

The lowest, or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Wm. W. NORTHCOTT

Purchasing Agent for the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C., 10th Feb., 1904.

STYLES

When ordering a suit you may as well have it up-to-date. This Spring's Fashion in a suit shows more of a square cut in the waist, and pants much wider at the knee.

Should you want a fancy suit we have just received a shipment of the latest novelties.

Cooper &

HARD UP SALE

If You Trade here You will not be Hard Up long No question about it. Our Boot and Shoe Sale has been a Record Breaker. Crowds of 1000's come and

GO AWAY REJOICING

30 pairs Men's Vici Kid Goodyear Lace Boots	\$3.00 a pair	90 pairs Boys' Screw and Pegged lace Boots, sizes 1 to 5	\$1.00 a pair
12 pairs Men's Dongola Kid, a dandy Boot for	2.00 a pair	60 pairs Boys Extra Fine Box Calf and Kid, sizes 1 to 5	1.75 a pair
36 pairs Men's Box Calf Lace Boots, well made	2.25 a pair	30 pairs Youths, a very good Shoe, for	75 a pair
All kinds of Men's Light and Heavy Working Boots at	1.00 a pair	This week, Shoe Polish 2 Large Bottles for	25 Cents
30 pairs Ladies' Vici Kid leather lined lace	2.00 a pair	Girls' and Children's Shoes away down from	50c to \$1.25
24 pairs Ladies' Vici Kid Lace Boots, French heels ..	2.50 a pair		
About 28 pairs Ladies' Button Boots, sizes 3 and 4 ..	1.00 a pair		
60 pairs Youths' Standard Brand, sizes 11 to 13	1.00 a pair		

Are there any men with big feet? We want you to come along, we can shoe you cheap, for we have too many large sizes

JAMES MAYNARD,

Odd Fellows' Block, 85 Douglas Street

CITY CHURCHES

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.
Services for the day are: Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; morning service and hymns, 11 a.m.; children's service, 3:30 p.m.; evening service, 7 p.m.
The Bishop of Columbia will preach at the morning service and the Archdeacon at the evening service. At the conclusion of the evening service a short recital will be rendered. The music set for the day is as follows:
Morning.
Voluntary—Adante in G.....H. Smart
Venite—Alec in A.....Alec
Psalm for 14th Morning, Cathedral Psalter Te Deum.....Oakley
Benedictus.....J. E. West
Litanies.....J. E. West
Hymns.....210, 230, 263
Voluntary—March.....Theo. Bonheur
Evening.
Voluntary—Grand Offertoire in F. Batiste
Psalm for 14th Evening, Cathedral Psalter Magnificat.....J. E. West
Nunc Dimittis.....J. E. West
Hymns.....210, 230, 263
Voluntary—March.....Theo. Bonheur
Evening.
Voluntary—Grand Offertoire in F. maj. and minor.....Batiste
Solo—Rest for the Weary, Rest, Wrighton
Mr. P. Wollaston, Jr.
Organ—(a) The Question.....Wolstenholme
Organ—(b) The Answer.....Wolstenholme
The "Majesty of the Divine Humiliation" from "The Crucifixion".....Stainer
Mr. A. T. Goward.
Organ—Prayer in A Flat.....J. Callaerts
Voluntary—March in B Flat.....Wells

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.
Rev. H. A. Collison will preach at both morning and evening services. Music as follows:
Morning.
Venite—Alec in A Flat.....Alec
Te Deum—Russell in A.....Barnby
Nunc Dimittis—Langdon in F.....F.
Hymns.....370, 520, 272
Evening.
Pro. Hymns.....217
Nunc Dimittis—Felton in G Minor.....280, 193
Rec. Hymns.....289
Vesper Hymns.....289

ST. JAMES.
Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy Communion at 8. Matins, litany and sermon at 11. Evensong and sermon at 7. The following is the music:
Morning.
Organ—Voluntary.....
Venite and Psalms.....Cathedral Psalter Te Deum—1st Setting.....Cathedral Psalter Benedictus.....
Hymns.....277, 228, 218
Organ—Voluntary.....
Evening.
Organ—Voluntary.....
Psalm—Cathedral Psalter.....
Magnificat.....
Nunc Dimittis.....St. John
Hymns.....290, 273, 31
Organ—Voluntary.....

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.
Dr. Campbell, the pastor, will occupy the pulpit at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., respectively. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 in the afternoon. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Musical selections as follows:
Morning.
Hymns.....615
Psalm.....227
Anthem—O Pray for the Peace of Jerusalem—by Dr. J. Clarke Whitfield.
Evening.
Hymns.....557, 410, 408, 189
Anthem—Deus Misoratur (Psalm 137), by Edward Mannatt.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.

Morning and evening the Rev. W. Leslie Clay will preach. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school 2:30. Bible class at 3:30.
Morning.
Organ—Andante.....Hollins
Psalm.....64
Hymns.....230, 583, 38
Organ—Postlude.....Grisson
Evening.
Organ—Evening Star.....Wagner
Psalm.....211
Hymns.....231
Anthem—Rejoice With the Lord.....Tours
Hymns.....285
Organ—March.....Mendelssohn

CHURCH OF OUR LORD (R. E.)
Services in the morning and evening at 11 and 7. Sunday school at 3. The Rev. H. J. Wood will occupy the pulpit during the day. On Friday a short service at 7:45 p.m., conducted by the rector of the church in the chapel.
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
Corner of Pandora and Bannard streets. The usual services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The preacher for the evening will be Rev. Mr. Dean. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor meets at 8:15, after the evening service.
VICTORIA WEST METHODIST.
The pastor will preach both morning and evening. Evening Subject: "The Woman to Whom Jesus Said the Highest Commendation" (a sermon to women). Sabbath school and Bible class at 2:30. Epworth League and prayer service at 8:00 p.m. Wednesday and Thursday evenings respectively. Rev. S. S. Osterhout, Ph. D. pastor.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST.
Rev. J. P. Westman, pastor. At 11 a.m. Rev. C. F. Connor will preach, and at 7 p.m. the pastor will speak, taking as his subject: "Joy in Everything." Suitable music will be furnished by the choir. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30.

JAMES BAY METHODIST.
The morning service at 11 a.m. will be conducted by the Rev. J. P. Westman, of the Centennial. At the close of this service the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. The pastor hopes that every member will endeavor to be present. Evening service at 7 p.m., conducted by the pastor.

METROPOLITAN CHURCH.
The pastor, Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, will preach at both services. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the evening service. Sabbath school and Bible classes will be held at 2:30 p.m.

HARMONY HALL MISSION.
Sunday school 10 a.m. Special service for young people, address, Mr. State, 11 a.m. Mission service, 7 p.m., address Mr. S. M. O'Neil.

CALVARY BAPTIST.
Morning theme, "Christ and the Christian." Evening subject, "As," and "So."

CHRISTIAN PHILIPPIANS.
A. O. U. W. Hall, room No. 1. Sunday 14th, subject "Heaven Not Our Home, but the Redeemed Earth the Abode of the Redeemed." Seats free. No collections.

Y. M. C. A.
Prayer meeting 9:30; Bible study class, 2:30 p.m.; Men's meeting, 4:00 p.m. Address by Rev. W. L. Clay. Solo by Mr. T. W. Martindale.

PSYCHIC RESEARCH SOCIETY.
The Psychic Research Society will hold a spiritual meeting at their hall on Blanchard street this evening. There will be a lecture, also clairvoyant messages and singing.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap.
A word is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

The Mining Convention

Active Preparations Being Made For the Second Annual Convention.
Victoria Citizens Respond Generously to the Call For Subscriptions.
The members of the Victoria Branch of the Mining Association are working with enthusiasm to make the second annual convention a signal success. The convention will assemble here on February 22nd, and will probably sit for a week, as a multiplicity of matters of importance to the mining industry will be brought forward for discussion and adjustment. It is confidently expected that at least 200 delegates will be present, representing the mining and other industries of the province, who will be the guests of the city, and the members of the Victoria branch are determined that the visitors will be fittingly entertained, so that they may carry away with them the most pleasing recollections of Victoria and her citizens.
During the past fortnight a committee of the Association has been canvassing the city for subscriptions to help defray the expenses of the convention, and those of the branch, and they report having met with encouraging success. The following subscriptions have been received:
Hamilton Powder Co. \$50.00
Brackman & Co. 25.00
E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd. 25.00
Hudson's Bay Co. 25.00
Giant Powder Co. 25.00
R. P. Ritchie & Co., Ltd. 20.00
Weller Bros. 10.00
Turner, Beckett & Co. 10.00
L. Goodacre & Sons 10.00
J. Wilson Co., Ltd. 10.00
J. H. Todd & Sons 10.00
Henderson Bros. Ltd. 10.00
Steele Jones 10.00
Pither & Lester 10.00
L. G. McQuade 10.00
F. R. Stewart & Co. 10.00
E. H. Macdonald 10.00
Hartnagle & Redden 10.00
R. Hall, M. P. P. 5.00
Challenger & Mitchell 5.00
Victoria Truck & Dray Co. 5.00
E. H. Macdonald 5.00
Dr. T. J. Jones 5.00
T. N. Hibben & Co. 5.00
A. J. Morley 5.00
H. B. Pearson 2.50
Dixie H. Ross & Co. 2.50
B. C. Saddler Co. 2.50

Local News.
Masquerade Dance.—The Victoria Dancing Club will give a masquerade dance on Wednesday evening in the A. O. U. W. hall.
The Vacant Judgeship.—There is considerable speculation in legal circles as to who is likely to succeed Hon. Mr. Walker on the Supreme court bench on the resignation of the latter gentleman being accepted. Rumor has it that Mr. J. H. Todd, K. C., is an applicant for the post, and that he is backed by a considerable following of Liberals. That Lyman P. Duff, K. C., has the refusal of the position is a matter of common knowledge, but it is said he will decline to take it, preferring to stand as a candidate for the Commons at the next federal elections. It is mentioned also that Mr. F. B. Gregory's friends are desirous of seeing him elevated to the bench, and are using their endeavors to have him appointed.

Ceased Publication.—The up-country newspapers appear to have had a hard time lately. The Lilford Prospector has announced that it will soon cease publication, giving as one reason for its suspension its rule not to print advertisements having anything to do with the liquor trade. The pocket at the Sandhill Daybreak has apparently pinched out, as that paper has ceased publication.
quite a considerable section which has felt itself somewhat neglected in the past when patronage was being distributed. They threaten dire disaster to the party if they are again "turned down." In the meantime the duties of the office are being excellently well attended to by Mr. John Newberry, the chief clerk in the customs department.
A Liberal Split.—That there is danger of a very serious split in the local Liberal party over the selection of a new collector of customs is plain from the conversation of many high in the councils of that party. It appears that an eager applicant for the position is Dr. G. L. Milne, whose claim for preferment in this manner by the Ottawa government is vociferously supported by
Errors in Geography.—Miss Agnes Deans Cameron yesterday received the following letter from W. A. Griffith, secretary to the High Commissioner for Canada in London: "I am directed by the High Commissioner to thank you for the article in the Victoria Daily Colonist which accompanied your letter of the 2nd inst. The matter dealt with is a very important one, and Lord Strathcona has been giving attention to it for some time past."
Physical Class.—The fine attendance at the P. M. C. A. physical class on Friday evening is convincing proof of its growing popularity. Four or five new beginners put in an appearance this week. Business class absentees are reminded that extra business strain necessitates extra physical exercise. The gymnasium will be open during the social on Tuesday next, when members will have an opportunity to exhibit their prowess.
Another Robbery.—The third bold robbery during the past week took place last night, a Chinaman once more being the offender. Miss Welsh, daughter of the city dray man, was on her way home, and just about reaching the corner of Douglas and Discovery street, when a Chinaman jumped out, snatched her purse and started off. Miss Welsh, who pluckily gave chase, but being too excited to call help, John Chinaman got away. The young lady mourns the loss of a \$75.00 gold watch besides a small sum of money. The police are having a sharp lookout and believe the offender to be the same man that grabbed the purses at James Bay and Cormorant street last week.
Campfire Affected.—British Columbia wholesale druggists are concerned about the possibility of the Japanese government forbidding the export of camphor. Nearly all of that commodity imported into this country comes from the island of Formosa, which is under the control of the Japanese government at the close of the war between Japan and China some years ago. It was reported this week that the Japanese government had forbidden the export of camphor until after the present hostilities were over. The main reason of this is that camphor is extensively used in the manufacture of smokeless powder, which is now so much used in carrying on warfare in the present day. The object would be obvious, for possessing the supply of camphor, Japan would not, were the war prolonged, be deprived of the material necessary for the manufacture of ammunition, while she might, in a measure, handicap her opponent. The price of camphor has been steadily rising of late, and has now attained a maximum of ten cents above the ordinary figure.
Cats can swim if they only care to exert themselves sufficiently. The ancient Egyptians used to fish with them on the Nile, according to the representations on walls, etc., that have come down to us.

Route Marching.—The Royal Engineers were out on heavy marching yesterday afternoon, and en route took in Craigflower bridge, where a halt was made. During the "stand easy" the commanding officer had the sergeants give their ideas as to the best methods of procedure for the speedy demolition of the bridge supposing the necessity for such a step to suddenly present itself.
Great Play Coming.—Edward Morgan, supported by nearly the entire original company, will present Hall Caine's much-talked-of drama "The Eternal City," at the Victoria theatre next Friday evening. This event will rank among the foremost of the theatrical year, as no play since "The Christian" has caused such widespread and varied comment in America and England. It was the sensation of a season fraught with the unexpected in New York last winter. The play, which at the Victoria theatre in the metropolis for five months and commanded absorbed attention in the other large Eastern cities. "The Eternal City," while inherently vital, is reinforced by the beautiful musical setting written for it by Pietro Mascagni, composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana." Mascagni caught the eternal spirit of Rome and turned into harmonies whose rhythm are as the pulse of the play. It is not often that the opportunity comes to see a drama like Caine's and to hear music like Mascagni's on the same evening.
Lighthouse Damaged.—A falling tree during the recent gale did considerable damage to the Point Lighthouse. It knocked the crown off the chimney, scattered some of the bricks and clipped a corner off the eaves. Mrs. Grove, the wife of the lightkeeper, says that the wind was something terrific. At first she imagined that a portion of the cliff had come down. She and her husband went to the door, but were unable to open it, as it opened outwards, and the branches of the tree, which rested on the roof, were thrust against it. In the morning Mr. Grove's son crawled through a window, came down over the kitchen roof and cut away the boughs with an axe, so that they were able to get out again. A new house is being built on top for the lightkeeper, and dangers of this kind will in future be obviated in some measure, so far as the family is concerned, but the timber on the crest of the cliff must always remain a source of danger to the lighthouse, and some measures should be taken for its removal.
RESERVE FORCE.
The healthy body has a certain amount of strength reserved in case of emergency, but by disease or unusual physical exertion without this power of resistance a person is an easy prey to every ill that comes along. By enriching the blood and fortifying the system, the health and vitality of the body with the vigor and vitality that overcomes and defies disease.
ALWAYS BROKE.
Bibbs—Hardup reminds me of the Ten Commandments.
Bibbs—In what way?
Bibbs—He's always broke, Philadelphia Record.
AUSTRALIAN MOTHERS USE CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.
The following letter from Mrs. W. F. Mitchell, of Broadford, Victoria, Australia, shows that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy furnishes a safe prompt relief and is prized as a highly effective medicine for that far away country as in the United States. She says: "In my family of eight, all of whom are subject to colds and coughs, I have tried many cough mixtures, but have found nothing so good as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Even in whooping cough it makes the attack very much lighter. In fact I have used nothing else since first trying it, for it is so good. I always recommend it." For sale by all druggists.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.
Toronto, Feb. 13.—Bradstreet's Trade Review:
Trade at Montreal is picking up after the severe blockade through the heavy snows. Travelers are sending in more orders now and the retailers throughout the country appear to be willing to take liberal supplies of goods for the spring. The demand for wheat and flour is very active, but there is very little coming forward owing to the blockade of freight in the interior, and it is difficult to fill contracts. Values of staple manufactures are firm. Money is firm.
At Toronto wholesale trade is showing a little more activity this week. The travelers are making their calls with less difficulty, and retailers, who have been more or less cut off from the whole sale distributing centres the past two weeks, are ordering freely. The outlook for trade is promising. The reports from the Mother Country indicate that the emigration movement this year will be large, and the various large public works to be undertaken, railway construction, etc., and the increased acreage of grain promised, encourage traders to look forward to another year of prosperous business.
Business at Quebec is much the same as preceding week. The storms and cold weather have affected country roads and travelers find a difficulty in moving about. Collections are still reported slow, with milder weather and good trade is generally expected to brighten up.
At Victoria, Vancouver, and other Pacific Coast points, business prospects for the spring are bright, and this is encouraging retailers to order quite liberally. Values of staple goods are firmly held. The local industries are quite active and labor is well employed, and trade conditions are healthy.
The outlook for business for the spring at Winnipeg is encouraging. Retailers to buy liberally, and the outlook for the balance of the season is far from unpromising. A little more wheat has been coming forward, attracted, doubtless, by the higher prices. Payments are fair, but the cold weather and snow have not helped in that direction, but improvement is looked for next month.
Business in Hamilton has been developing nicely in spring goods in spite of the weather conditions. Delay has been experienced in receiving and shipping goods for the spring season, but the orders have been keeping up well, travelers have been meeting with less difficulty this week in calling upon customers, and the mail order business has been fairly good. Values of staple goods are firm.
London wholesale trade is showing a little more life now. The grain deliveries are still light, and that has made the country retail trade a little slow in some respects, but renewed activity is looked for when the country roads become more passable. The volume of spring business so far compares favorably with that done at this time last year.
While the cold weather has tended to check business at Ottawa the two weeks, retail orders for the spring are coming forward nicely now. Country merchants are apparently disposed to order on a quite a liberal scale owing to the advance in values and to the promising outlook for trade.
ASTHMA—IT'S THE DUTY OF ALL
who suffer with Asthma to try Dr. Clarke's Kola Compound, the only remedy that positively cures Asthma. It cured hundreds of others, there's no reason why it won't cure you. Miss Laniel, grocer, Montreal, writes: "After suffering for years with Asthma and tried many so called remedies I found Dr. Clarke's Kola Compound the only remedy that did me any good. It has entirely cured me." We will be pleased to send you a sample free. The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited, Toronto.
Martell's Three Star Brandy, is the favorite.

THE WEATHER.
Meteorological Office, Victoria, Feb. 13.—8 p. m.
SYNOPSIS.
Another cold wave has appeared over Northern British Columbia and Alberta, while on the Coast there are indications of an approaching storm area which may cause a southerly gale from Vancouver Island to the Columbia river. Rain or sleet has been general from the Lower Mainland southward to Oregon. From the Rockies to Manitoba the temperature remains from 10 to 20 below zero.
TEMPERATURE.
Min. Max.
Victoria 39 44
New Westminster 32 34
Kamloops 10 15
Barke velocity 14 20
Dawson 34 22
Calgary 18 8
Winnipeg 2 0
Portland, Ore. 38 46
San Francisco 49 56
FORECASTS.
For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time)
Sunday.
Victoria and Vicinity: Winds chiefly easterly or southerly, unsettled with occasional rains.
Lower Mainland: Winds chiefly easterly, unsettled with rain or snow.
VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.
Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 6 p. m.
SATURDAY, FEB. 13.
Deg. Deg.
5 a.m. 33 Mean 40
Noon 42 Highest 44
6 p.m. 41 Lowest 36
Sunshine—2 hours 6 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed 29.958
Corrected 29.964
NEW WESTMINSTER.
Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected 30.10
TIDE TABLE.
Victoria, B. C., February, 1904.
(Issued by the tidal survey branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date	Day	Time	Height	Time	Height	Time	Height
1	M.	11.41	7.7	5.40	7.0	11.41	1.0
2	Tu.	4.32	8.0	6.54	6.14	11.41	1.3
3	W.	5.06	8.2	10.00	6.15	8.02	2.3
4	Th.	5.41	8.3	11.12	5.16	7.20	2.8
5	F.	6.17	8.5	12.22	5.17	6.40	2.2
6	Sa.	6.11	3.0	6.53	8.0	13.29	4.7
7	S.	6.29	7.8	13.10	4.38	5.8	6.2
8	M.	1.34	5.6	8.06	8.7	15.43	3.5
9	Tu.	1.18	6.4	2.10	6.4	8.16	16.51
10	W.					9.17	8.5
11	Th.					9.55	8.5
12	F.	4.09	7.7	5.40	7.0	13.30	2.3
13	Sa.	4.34	7.8	6.57	7.0	11.22	2.2
14	S.	4.48	7.8	7.47	7.3	12.22	8.1
15	M.	4.61	7.0	8.52	7.0	13.14	8.0
16	Tu.	4.45	7.6	9.15	6.0	14.04	7.9
17	W.	4.44	7.6	9.56	6.3	14.51	7.6
18	Th.	4.58	7.7	10.36	6.0	15.36	7.3
19	F.	5.24	7.7	11.19	5.7	16.27	3.0
20	Sa.	5.56	7.8	12.12	5.3	17.30	6.5
21	S.	6.29	7.8	13.10	4.38	5.8	6.2
22	M.	6.07	5.3	6.51	7.0	14.11	4.2
23	Tu.	6.12	5.8	7.14	8.1	15.11	4.8
24	W.	6.40	5.8	7.40	8.2	16.00	3.2
25	Th.	8.16	8.1	7.17	9.3	2.7	
26	F.	9.05	8.5	7.52	2.2		
27	Sa.	10.11	8.6	18.39	1.6		
28	S.	3.26	7.2	6.03	7.0	11.39	8.6
29	M.	1.24	7.1	7.06	6.0	12.30	8.0

Zero of above heights corresponds to 11 feet in the fallway of Victoria harbor.
The time used is Pacific standard for the 120 Meridian west. It is counted 1.0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.
ESQUIMALT.
For time of high water add 14 minutes to H. W. at Victoria.
Esquimalt (at Dry Dock).—From observations during six months, May to October, compared with simultaneous observations continued at Victoria by Mr. F. Napier Denison.

The Figures

We quote will give some idea of the lowness of our prices, but the excellence of our goods cannot be fully appreciated without personal examination.

Navel Oranges, Per Dozen	10c.
Grape Fruit, Per Dozen	50c.
Pineapple, Per Dozen	12c.
Apple, Per Dozen	15c.
Smoked Sliced Beef in 1 lb. Jar, each	25c.

MOWAT & WALLACE,

Popular Grocers. Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets



ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Columbians Were Defeated.

Yesterday afternoon at the Work Point barracks recreation grounds one of the first and most scientific exhibitions of Association seen in Victoria this winter was witnessed by a large crowd of soldiers and a fair sprinkling of civilians.

The Columbia team arrived late and the game did not get started until 3.15 o'clock. It was the Garrison's game from the start, and very seldom did the Columbians break away, and even when they did they were generally given to the occasion. The Columbia defence, however, was splendid, and in spite of repeated attacks by the Garrison forwards, who played a really fine game, they failed to score until well into the first half, when Eddy White, who, in his absence, was keeping goal, let a dropping screw shot past. He had previously stopped a good many hard shots, and it somewhat surprised the spectators that he let this particular shot go through.

At no period of the game did the Columbians look at all nervous, and the Garrison goalkeeper was there whenever called on, and during the first half cleared twice.

The game ended in favor of the Garrison team, three goals to nil. During the first half, Eddy White, who played a star game all through, and was in no way to blame for the defeat of the team, and his wrist badly sprained.

For the winners the forwards and the centre half, Sergt. Paiey, deserve special mention. Sergt. Paiey is a thorough sportsman, and it is due to his untiring efforts that the splendid team he captained held together so well. When at Halifax they made quite a name for clean, clever, manly play, and so far the most fastidious could not find any fault with their play here.

Yesterday's game was particularly free from rough play, and Fred Richardson was a good, impartial referee.

The Provincial League standing is as follows:

Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
Garrison	2	1	0	3
Victoria	1	0	0	1
Columbia	1	0	0	0

Victoria West ... 1 ... 0 ... 0 ... 1
 Victoria East ... 1 ... 0 ... 0 ... 1
 Victoria South ... 1 ... 0 ... 0 ... 1

The record of Woolwich Arsenal so far this season is: v. Blackpool, 3 goals to 0; v. Burton United, 4 to 0; v. Manchester United, 4 to 0; v. Liverpool, 5 to 1; v. Chesterfield, 6 to 0; v. Grimsby Town, 5 to 1; v. Bradford City, 4 to 1; v. Gainsborough Trinity, 6 to 0. Yet the Arsenal have not won any of their last matches played at home and away, and for a team of such high repute, and who have played eight matches at home and eight away, and there is not the slightest possibility of their winning the championship of the South of England, though there were some of the Southern League teams desirous of joining the First League they would be cordially welcomed and special arrangements would be made for their reception.

The Victoria League is good enough for those clubs which are in it, and there seems no convenience for an amalgamation of the two bodies, even were it sanctioned at headquarters.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Flora Defeats Victoria Team.

After a hard, uphill fight, the sturdy blue and white of the Victoria team were out from the Victoria middle senior and intermediate team by a score of ten points (two goals) to six points (two tries), at the Caledonia grounds yesterday afternoon. The Victoria team, a very pretty combination among the three-quarters, A. Newcombe scored the first try for Victoria. The attempt to convert failed. The Flora team made a series of mistakes, but they were stopped, and the Victoria backs again getting in their combination, S. Patton crossed the line. The attempt at goal was again unsuccessful. Being six points behind, the Flora forwards played a splendid kick. At half time the tally was 6-5 in favor of Victoria. In the second period the Flora forwards played very aggressive game, and after a series of three scrums, Eddis again scored after a clever sprint. Ankers was equal to the occasion, and the Victoria forwards were unable to get the Flora forwards in the lead. Victoria then played desperately, and tried hard to penetrate the strong defence of their opponents, but when the whistle blew for time the score was the same. Home, Lewis, Ward, Cayley, Bird, Ankers, R. Foot, Foley and Grundy put up a great game for the Flora, while Bray, Moresby, Macrae, L. Foot, Ball, Austin, A. Newcombe, and S. Patton were most prominent for Victoria. H. Austin acted as referee. The Victoria boys still think they can defeat the crack Flora team and intend to struggle over the wickets once more at the first opportunity.

The draw game of fourteen points a side, which England made with Wales at Leicester last night, was as a Rugby playing country, but it is annoying to think that but for the wretched place-kicking of the home team England might have won. Had they possessed a goal-kicker of such ability

as Winfield, the Welsh full-back, England would in the first quarter of an hour have established a lead of half a dozen points. And seeing how the game was played with Wales, but for the exception of a ten minutes' lead, always fighting hard to make up for it, it is quite reasonable to suppose that England would have gained a very handsome victory.

It was a delightful day for a great international match, with bright sunshine, little wind, and just sufficient tinge of cold air to put an edge on one's appetite for excitement. The ground was in fine condition, and the arrangements all round reflected the greatest credit on the Leicester club. About 16,000 people were present when the teams turned out. The Welshmen, neat, compact, muscular fellows in their crimson jerseys, had the wiry, hard-bitten look of the gymnast, and the cold bath, while the Englishmen, arrayed in white, which gives one an exaggerated impression of a man's size, equally caught the eye—great, big-boned, fair-haired fighters, the sort of men who make a dash for a forlorn hope without flinching, with public school written all over them.

Those who had seen the Welsh forwards at Swansea last season swooped down with paralyzing effect on the English team in the first ten minutes trem-

bled for the Rose on Saturday when the game started. The surprise twist was all on the side of the Welsh team, and the Welsh referee let the immediately the Scotch referee let the dog of war. Their dash was irresistible, and before Taffy could understand what sort of cyclone had struck him England was swarming round in the Welsh "25." The most Wales could do was to act strenuously on the defensive, and they did this at the expense of the law. In the first five minutes England got three free kicks awarded her close in for infringements, and the startled Welshman, Vivyan, usually a safe goal-kicker, blundered with two, and the third, which went sailing straight for the mark, was charged down. It was a nasty time for Wales, and the magnificent form of the English forwards surprised everybody. They rushed into the fray like gluttons for work, were always quicker on the ball, and the packing was much better than that of the Welshmen. In fact, they had learnt a lesson of Swansea and were playing Taffy at his own game. It was fully ten minutes before one pass-out was seen from the back of the Welsh scrum, and the Welsh forwards were too much occupied in defending to go in for their usual passing. Before they could get under way, the English forwards, breaking away from the scrum with marvellous celerity, scored the first try, and the English aggressive movement was smothered at its birth.

At the end of a quarter of an hour Owen managed to put Gabe in possession and for the first time the English "25" was effective. It was a terrific game, and from the scrum Hancock got away and the ball went along to Bretzgarh, Dillon, and Elliott, for the first time, which did not give the English forwards a moment's rest. That was a bad mistake, but the English forwards were showing better combination than was expected, while their tackling was most effective. It was a terrific game, and two more penalties came England's way without effect. Bretzgarh had a drop at goal, but it went wild, and then infield showed some fine kicking into touch. Gamlin, the early one, assured his admirers by his coolness and reliability. Both full-backs were playing well, but neither Owen nor Jones was able to do much behind forwards who were having rather a worst of it. Butcher did a nice job of spoiling, but eventually the Welsh backs came away splendidly. Gabe fented past Dillon, and Morgan returned the ball to the centre, where Nicholls, rushing to catch the ball, decided to use his hands, rather than his feet, for work for England. Hereabouts Wales gave England a hot time, but they could not break through the home defence, although one round of passing might have succeeded had not Gabe elude the English wild behind Morgan and spoiled a good chance.

The only scoring of the first half was done by England, whose first points Welsh backs. Winfield made his one

came after 35 minutes' play through a try by Elliott, probably the finest piece of individual work in the whole match. In some loose work near mid-field the Durham man came away dribbling the ball and threading his way past three or four opponents, he refused to be knocked off by the English, and scored under the posts. It was a magnificent bit of work, and the pity of it was that Vivyan, taking the place-kick with indecent haste, sent the ball outside the post, and thus threw away the two valuable points which would have given England the victory. It was disappointing, but three minutes later Gamlin landed a beautiful goal from the touch-line through another penalty kick, and so England crossed over with a six-points lead, every bit of which she deserved.

There was a hasty council in the Welsh camp during the interval, and here and there some long faces showed that the situation was held to be serious. At no time, however, did the Welsh forwards show any signs of being discouraged. The forwards, headed by Bryce, Boots, and Harding, showed such tremendous vigor that the Englishmen were beaten back time after time, and it was not until the English forwards had shot their bolt, that the hard work of the first half had been their undoing. The home supporters began to feel anxious, and when Owen slipped the ball out to Gabe, who ran across past Nicholls, and sent it cleverly in for Winfield to goal, there were ugly possibilities ahead. But the game was full of dramatic turns, and England's stock went right up again.

Three minutes later, a wing attack by Gabe and Morgan was frustrated by Gamlin in his own "25." Following up the ball, which had rebounded from him, Gamlin rushed through two packs up the wing still dribbling, until he got near the Welsh lines, when it came out to Elliott, who repeated his previous try with a dribble over the line. Gamlin, loudly cheered for his brilliant play, shaved the upright with his place-kick, but England now led by 9 points to 5. But Wales were playing a strong game now, and the ball kept going to the quarters, with the result that at the end of twenty minutes Morgan got a try wide out. It was a difficult shot, but infield landed a great goal, and thus, for the first time for over an hour, Wales took the lead.

There was plenty of time yet for Wales to run up a big winning score, but their marvelous methods of attack, but England stood the test of the twenty minutes bravely. Stout rallied his forwards together, and the exchanges grew hotter than ever. Gamlin was hurt in saving one fierce rush by the Welsh scrummers, whose blood was up, and the play got rather wild. Hancock's selfishness lost a chance for the English quarters, but Vivyan, with one of his inspired actions for which he is noted, ran through the ruck some forty yards and punted high over the

best of it in the second half, scored twice from free shots by C. Fairall, Crocker, and the best effort of the evening, Baker goal. Baker another goal and C. Fairall goal.

The standing of the City League follows. The game next Saturday will be a Provincial League game between the Sixth Regiment, Vancouver, and the James Bays:

P.	W.	L.	P.C.
V. W. A. A.	3	3	2
B. A. A.	3	3	2
F. Y. M. A.	3	0	3
V. M. C. A.	3	0	3

THE RING.

The Mexican Knocked Out.

Amecanda, Mont., Feb. 13.—Aurelio Herrera, the Mexican, was knocked out in the third round in the most last night with Louie Loe. The fight was to have gone twenty rounds.

Britt and Young Corbett Sign Articles.

San Francisco, Feb. 13.—J. Britt and "Young Corbett" have signed articles to fight on March 31st before the Hayes and Valley Club, under the same conditions as their previous arrangement to fight provided for.

CURLING.

Winnipeg Bonspiel.

Winnipeg, Feb. 13.—Dunbar, the "Flour City" skip, is still in all open competitions at the Winnipeg bonspiel. Dunbar lost one game today in the All-comers Blue Ribbon competition, but this will not affect his individual standing. Lemon, of the Winnipeg Granites, did the trick, 19 to 5. The international competition between the United States and Canada rinks, four a side, was won by Canada by nine points.

VICTORIA vs. VICTORIA COLLEGE.

At Oak Bay yesterday afternoon the Victoria team defeated Victoria College by 9 goals to 2.

A Good Day's Hunt at Cedar Hill.

The run of the Hunt Club yesterday afternoon from Douglas street was the fastest run the club had this year, notwithstanding the delay of five minutes the hounds had at the third fence. They made this last time up, as well as the five minutes law given to the hares at the start, and so hard pressed were they that it looked as one time as if they would never reach cover. They were a bare 75 yards in advance of the leading hound, but the fleet-footed hares urged their horses on to their utmost speed, and the hounds were not far behind, in fact the hares and two of the hounds almost took the last fence together.

The course was through Messrs. Tomlin's, King's and Glendinning's land.

VICTORIA CRICKET CLUB; FIRST XI. 1869.

Back Row: (Read from left.) Jos. Barnett, Jos. Wilson, Hon. C. E. Pooley, K.C., W. R. A. Adamson (umpire), Hon. Mr. Justice Drake, H. P. Walker, Jno. Howard, J. S. Fisher. Front row—T. Tye, H. Richardson, Thos. Bell, Capt. H. B. Guerra.

mistake of the game and muffed the ball, with the Englishmen pell-mell on top of him. It rolled away and Bretzgarh rushed up, and, still dribbling, crossed England's line and try.

Frank Stout landed the goal and gave his side the lead the excitement was terrific. With seven minutes to go and four points in arrears Wales got desperate. Owens Jones and Gabe were very prominent, and the four three-quarter system was being worked at high nervous pressure. The relief came through a mark by Thomas, from which infield registered another of his immense goals, and this brought the score level. Wales had the best of the last few minutes, and once Morgan ran over with the ball, but the try was not allowed owing to a previous pass between the centres having gone forward. The result, therefore, was a draw: England, 1 placed goal, 1 penalty goal, and 2 tries; Wales, 2 placed goals and one goal from a mark.

HANDBALL.

Sutherland Is Defeated.

Last evening, in connection with the singles tournament now going on at the J. B. A. club room, Carl Penney received 3, defeated J. Sutherland, scratch, 16-21, 21-15 and 11-11.

This morning the great handball doubles will be played by Pettigill and Day and Jost and Finlayson. Pettigill and Day challenged anybody in town to play for the championship of the city, and Jost and Finlayson are going to try to beat them.

Frank Smith and Jost will also play off their single the today some time.

BASKETBALL.

Before a very large audience, last evening at the Drill hall, the invincible Victoria West senior basketball team again defeated the J. B. A. team after a famous game by a score of 16 to 8. Each team had a large number of supporters and the various individual plays were greeted with storms of cheers from one faction or the other. During the first half play was very even, and the score, 6 to 5 in favor of Victoria West, about fairly represents the play.

The Bays appeared in new suits, blue knickerbockers and white stripe down each side, white sweaters and black stockings.

The game started exactly at 9.30, and the Bays missed two free shots from fouls off C. Fairall and Crocker. Both teams were shooting well, but neither could knock the basket. Scoring was opened by C. Fairall with a free shot from a foul on Finlayson, and directly afterwards Bob Peden scored for the Bays; a foul on Pettigill, converted by C. Fairall, brought the score equal, 2 to 2. Crocker then scored, 4 to 3. C. Fairall scored, followed by a goal from Belyea, and half time was called with the score 6 to 5 in favor of the Victoria West five.

After half time Frank Smith scored from a free shot and Finlayson scored a goal, bringing their total to 8, while the Victoria Wests, who had all the time the run lasted, thirty-five minutes, and the score, 16 to 8. The Bays, however, one of the hounds remarked, "It is the end of it, knowing that it is a certain cure."

THE EVIDENCE YOU VALUE.

By word of mouth from friend to friend Dr. Chase's Ointment has received more and more recognition, and is probably the best medicine you can mention. The fact is an absolute cure for piles has been put in a class all by itself as a preparation of inestimable value and people realize it, knowing that it is a certain cure.

THE MANCHESTER CUP.

The Manchester Cup does not attract animals of great class, but there are popular handiaps in Littleton, Switch Cap, Wet Paint, Cliftonhall, Seaside, and Paving Days. Backers will note with a sigh that St. Brendan is here to recall their past losses, and Burses, O'Donovan Rossa, and Cheers are horses with "a past."

FLANCEE'S FINANCES.

The Derby dropped up in town yesterday with the acceptance of 1,000 to 60 about Fiancee and 1,000 to 40 about Connell.

If you drink brandy try Martell's Three Star.

THE TURF.

Entries for Grand National and Manchester Cup.

A batch of spring entries is at hand for the Grand National and Manchester Cup, and in the former event the 72 entries include such winners of the "Lancashire" as Ambush II, Manifest, Shannon Lass, and Drumcree. Mr. Morrison has others to select from, but will probably stand upon the winner of 1903, if given not much more than 125 and 150, possibly a fair allowance from Ambush II, who may be top weight. Leinster, who has been a tip for the race since his victory in the Grand Sefton Steeplechase, is nominated, and the preceding year's winner, Mosses, a prominent performer at Aintree in the past.

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CHEAP ACREAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE

Almost adjoining the city limits, and within easy reach of the car. This property in blocks of from one to four acres of good garden land for sale at very low figures on the instalment plan, and being just outside the city limits, the taxes are very low.

PEMBERTON & SON
45 FORT STREET

Spring Seed Wheat and Seed Oats

SEE OUR QUALITY AND PRICES.

The Sylvester Feed Co., 87-89 YATES STREET.
Tel. 413.

Tees Stranded On Trial Island

Well Known C. P. R. Liner Meets Disaster Early Saturday Morning.

Hard and Fast on Reefs Near South End of the Island.

Passengers Are All Sent to William Head Quarantine Station.

The C. P. R. steamer Tees, Captain Hughes, from the northern ports to Victoria, struck on Trial Island shortly after one o'clock Saturday morning, and is now fast upon the rocks, flying the yellow flag. An attempt made by the D. G. S. Kestrel and the tug Lorne, early on Saturday morning to pull her off failed. The tide, however, was falling at that time.

The spot where the Tees went on is on the east side of the island, about two-thirds the distance along the shore from the Vancouver Island end of Trial Island. There is a slight indentation on the rocky shore there, and there are two jutting rocks just showing at full tide. The steamer ran between those two points and slid up over the rocky ridges of the shore until brought to a halt. The Tees is lying at an angle of about thirty degrees, and at low tide her hull is visible down to the bends for some distance about the smokestack thus showing that she had considerable momentum when she struck the rocks. Her forefoot and the bilge for many feet aft of the stem is said to be crushed and twisted. The double bottom has prevented her taking any water, so far as can be learned.

The night was beautifully clear and bright, the sky being unclouded and the starlight rendering even distant objects fairly distinct. The Race Rocks and other lights could be seen with ease. A moderate breeze was blowing from the east-southeast, but the sea was calm.

The Tees was proceeding direct from the north to Victoria without the round call at Vancouver owing to the fact that a passenger suffering from an illness suspected to be smallpox had been put off the ship at Port Simpson. Captain Hughes was coming to report to quarantine when the unfortunate accident occurred. It has been learned that Captain Hughes was not on the bridge when the vessel struck, but was below at the time. A rumor had it that he was confined to his berth seriously ill with pneumonia.

The news of the accident was brought to the city by the steamer Chamer, which sighted the Tees on rounding Trial Island on her usual trip to Vancouver, and immediately put back for help. The tug Lorne, which had steam up ready for sea, at once left the harbor for the scene of the wreck, and she was followed shortly after by the D. G. S. Kestrel. When the steamer reached Trial Island the tide was falling and it was thought nothing could be done in the way of hauling off at that time. The Kestrel steamed to William Head to fetch Dr. Watt, who came over on the steamer Earl.

Conversation between the Kestrel and Lorne had to be carried on through the speaking trumpets, owing to the noise of wind and waves.

Dr. Watt immediately ordered all the passengers about thirty in number, aboard the Earl and took them off to William Head, where they will remain until proof is brought, it is expected today, by the steamer Amur, which is

Was Unable to do any Work for Four or Five Months.

Was Weak and Miserable.

Thought She Would Die.

Doctor Could Do No Good.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

Effectuated a Complete Cure in the Case of MRS. CAROLINE HUTT, Morrisburg, Ont.

She says: "It affords me great pleasure to speak about what your Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. About a year ago I was taken ill with heart trouble and got so bad that I was unable to do any work for four or five months. I got so weak and miserable that my friends thought I was going to die. The doctor attended me for some time but I continued to grow worse. At last I decided to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking two boxes they made me well and strong again. I cannot praise them too highly to those suffering from nervous weakness and heart troubles."

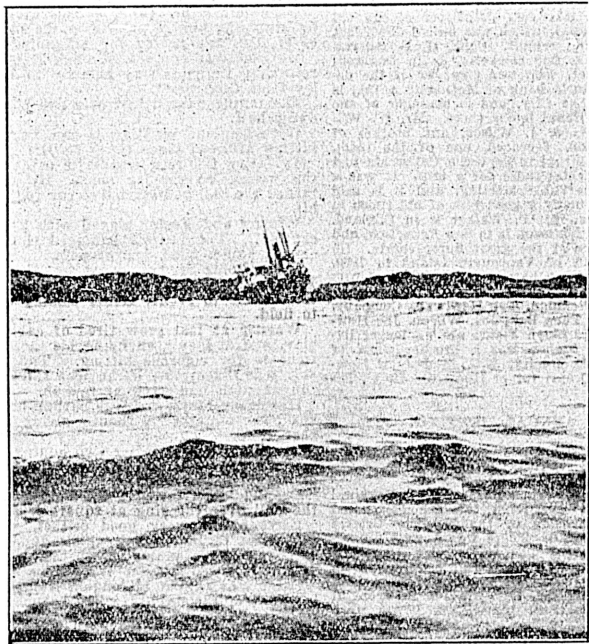
Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25 at all dealers, or THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

due from Port Simpson, as to whether the disease from which the unfortunate passenger put off the Tees at that port was smallpox or not. The medical authorities are strongly of the opinion that it is not smallpox at all, but the report of the medical man at Port Simpson will decide that question.

The officers and crew of the Tees remained aboard all day yesterday, and probably will be detained there until the quarantine authorities decide as to the nature of the disease from which the passenger was suffering.

After the passengers were taken away the Lorne and the Kestrel put heavy hawsers aboard the Tees and exerted all their powers in a long steady haul, but without budging the Tees a fraction. The Kestrel being unprovided with towing bits could not, of course, give the pull that the Lorne could, but the combined haul was strong enough to prove that the Tees was fixed pretty firmly in her rocky cradle. The Lorne snapped the big towing cable in her endeavors to drag the steamer off the rocks, and it was then decided to wait for full tide again. The steamer Maude of the British Columbia Salvage Company was also on the scene early to render all assistance. The Messrs. Bullen were aboard.

Another attempt to float the Tees was to be made this morning at 3 o'clock at high water, elaborate preparations



The Steamer Tees on Trial Island.

having been carried out for this purpose, the wrecking apparatus of the British Columbia Salvage Company having been requisitioned.

The Tees is well protected from the weather except toward the east and southeast, the hook of rocks forming a slight promontory just at the south of her bows, with the hogback of the island and perfect protection from the westerly and northwesterly winds. Should a strong breeze come up from the east or south-east the Tees would be exposed to its full strength. Fortunately the weather indications at the time of going to press were favorable to a spell of calm.

The vessel's owners will spare no efforts to rescue the vessel, and if the haul this morning should fail to take her off, she will probably have her cargo and heavier fittings lightened, as was done in the case of H. M. S. Flora at Denman Island.

Captain Hughes, master of the Tees, is one of the ablest and most experienced mariners on the Pacific Coast. He has sailed the sea in all sorts of craft for thirty-four years, and during that long period has never met a mishap of any kind until yesterday morning, when this morning's unfortunate accident came to him a splendid record. Captain Hughes is a most popular commander, both with his brother seamen and with the traveling public and sincere sympathy is expressed for him in this stroke of bad luck.

Hundreds of Victorians visited the Olympic Boulevard, which runs past the golf links and affords a magnificent view of Trial Island and the straits, and had a look at the stranded steamer as she lay at low water perched upon the rocks.

The Tees is one of the oldest and staunchest vessels of the line C. P. R. fleet, and has been for years a favorite liner between Victoria and the North.

After the Chalmers disaster a select committee of the Victoria Board of Trade was appointed to make full enquiry into the question of the sea lights and beacons around this section of the coast, and especially with reference to the erection of a light of some sort on Trial Island. The committee has discharged its duties very faithfully, and has in the interim secured the opinion of nearly every master mariner navigating the waters of the strait and gulf. Those opinions are almost unanimously in favor of a light being placed at a suitable point on Trial Island.

Provided with this backing the committee on Friday morning waited upon Capt. Gaudin of the Dominion department of marine and fisheries and laid the whole matter before him. Capt. Gaudin accorded the committee a most courteous hearing, but informed the members of it that for certain reasons he could hardly concur with their view of the urgency of the question. He pointed out that there are within a radius of ten miles of Victoria harbor no fewer than five good lights which he specified. Another drawback was that it would be exceedingly difficult to maintain the necessary wire connections with the island and owing to the strong current which runs in the straits the committee suggested that an overhead wire would meet all the needs, but that matter was left in abeyance. It may be mentioned here that at Trial Island the method of lighting might be adopted as at Coffin Island light in Ladysmith harbor, where the oil lamp burns night and day for something like ten or twelve days, when it is visited by the keeper and renewed. Since it was lighted the Coffin Island light has never failed.

The matter of a Trial Island light was brought up and actively debated ten years ago by Victorians, but nothing came of it.

There is something odd about the committee visiting Capt. Gaudin on Friday morning, as it is known that within twenty-four hours of that conference the Tees should go upon the rocks at the identical spot, as if to emphasize the necessity for a beacon on those treacherous rocks to warn mariners of their danger.

The only other mishaps of any magnitude that has turned attention to Trial Island in recent years was the foundering of a tug with Contractor Adams of the government buildings aboard, when several persons were drowned.

Dr. Fagan, provincial medical health officer has been assisting Dr. Watt in the work of making a careful inspection of the passengers and crew of the Tees.

The following is the list of the Tees' passengers:

First class—F. P. Tweedy, H. Thompson, J. P. Logan, J. B. Brown, J. M. Meade, F. D. Chisholm, J. Howden, George MacKenzie, D. Macdonald, F. Macdonald, E. G. Johnson, Thomas Pascoe, E. S. MacTavish, John Mathers.

Second class—The Indians, one Japanese with wife and child, two Chinamen.

The Tees is a steel vessel of between 600 and 800 tons displacement. She was built by Messrs. Richardson & Duck at Stockton-on-Tees, England, in 1888. About ten years ago she was brought around from England to Victoria by Capt. Smith, and has been in the service of the C. P. R. Company along the coast ever since. As a sea boat the Tees has no superior amongst the Pacific coast fleet. It is said by passengers at William Head quarantine that the officer in command when the Tees stranded was Mr. George Powell, second officer, son of Mr. Powell, of Cheapside, Government street. Second Officer Powell was one of the rising officers of the C. P. R. service, and had often piloted the Tees through the intricate and dangerous waters of the far north. He has always been esteemed as a cool, intelligent and capable seaman who had a brilliant career before him. The utmost regret is felt by his many friends afloat and ashore that so evil a stroke of luck should have befallen him.

Along the docks last night the current theory was the favorite one to account for the Tees' mishap. It is pointed out by navigators of these waters that often the current sets with tremendous strength at the Trial Island stretch, and that as a treacherous bit of water it fairly matches that which lies around Ushant, off Brest, France, where the ill-fated Drummond Castle of the Dundee Currie line met a tragic end eight or nine years ago on her way to South-

Get Rid of Scrofula

Bunches, eruptions, inflammations, soreness of the eyelids and ears, diseases of the bones, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, wasting, are only some of the troubles it causes. It is a very active evil, making havoc of the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Eradicates it, cures all its manifestations, and builds up the whole system. Accept no substitute.

SUMMONS LIST.

Yesterday morning before the Hon. Mr. Justice Drake the following summonses were heard: Re Livingston Thompson, deceased; Oliver for applicant for administration; granted to widow, F. B. Pemberton re Land Reg. Act, re lot 18, sec. 68, Victoria district; Cross for applicant for substituted service of notice; notice to be given to W. D. Patison by registered letter, 30 days for answer, service to be made on Mrs. Jenkinson. Estate of Ferdinand C. Smith, deceased; Lawson for applicant, auxiliary proviso, granted by this court. Judgment was delivered in the two suits Upper Yukon Con. Co. vs. British Yukon Railway Co. The motion directing the registrar to sign final judgment. The plaintiffs, having it was alleged, made default in furnishing proper security for the costs of defendants, was refused with costs.

Art Glasses and Private Lessons

All subjects, including Wood Carving and Mechanical Drawing

Spacious New Studio, 53 Douglas street, adjoining cor. of Fort.

H. G. Martindale, Master.

Thorough Scientific Instruction. Special Lessons for Teachers.

SWEET PEAS

Over Eight Dozen Named Varieties.

JAY & CO., 13 Broad Street. Near Fort

Phone B760.

ASSEMBLY HALL

Dancing Classes

Monday and Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock.

Tuesday and Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

A class for Fancy Dancing only, Monday afternoons.

Mrs. Dickinson and Mrs. Simpson

Phone B760.

OXYGENCURE

Has cured in Victoria—

1 case of abscess in hip joint.

1 case of pneumonia and pleurisy in 2 1/2 days.

1 case of typhoid in five days.

1 case of spinal meningitis.

3 cases of inflammatory rheumatism.

1 case of nervous prostration.

2 cases of indigestion.

2 cases of consumption, besides any number of smaller cases. No sensation experienced during use. Call or enquire Mrs. Herbert Kent, 243 Yates street, or phone 185B.

Phone 185B.

E. Andernach

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Diamond Setting a specialty. Prices very moderate. All work guaranteed.

92 GOVERNMENT ST.

RIPAN'S

RIPAN'S Tabules

Doctors find

A good prescription

For mankind.

The 5-cent packet is enough for an ordinary case. The family bottle (price 60 cents) contains a supply for a year.

Price 10c.

Price 20c.

Price 30c.

Price 40c.

Price 50c.

Price 60c.

Price 70c.

Price 80c.

Price 90c.

Price 1.00.

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One First Mayoral Dinner

What Dignity Could Not Grasp Impudence Dried to Seize

By D. W. K.

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They dived diddle
The cat and the addle,
The little dog laughed to see such sport,
And the dish ran away with the spoon.
—Nursery Rhyme.

ONE morning in the month of February, 1890, there appeared in a Victoria paper's advertising columns a notice which ran thus: "At the instance of Mr. John Collier, a writ was yesterday issued from the Supreme Court against Dr. Balfour of this city. The writ alleges slander on the part of the defendant and the damages asked are heavy."

The appearance of the advertisement sent tongues wagging and over men and women and, for the matter of that, every child who was old enough to understand what a suit at law meant, was anxious to know what it was all about. Collier, was a sturdy Scotch Writer to the City, and his name was believed to be the same as the name of the defendant, and the damages asked were heavy.

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Mr. and Mrs. Collier had arrived at Victoria by ship from Australia in 1850. They had some money and built themselves a small shack on Langley street, which was then a very quiet street, and a law office and a residence. Mrs. Collier immediately began to assert herself as a social leader. She gave little teas (then quite an innovation—and tea was not the only beverage) and gave the "best" people attended and at one of which it was decided to form a sort of social guild for the purpose of ascertaining who was who—dividing the sheep from the goats, weeding the society list, so to speak, and admitting only those whose records were unimpeachable to the circle. It was felt that in the hurry and bustle of strangers arriving and settling here some very undesirable persons had slipped in, and it was decided to form a sort of social guild for the purpose of ascertaining who was who—dividing the sheep from the goats, weeding the society list, so to speak, and admitting only those whose records were unimpeachable to the circle.

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"Do you intend to push the case against my doctor?" I asked Collier one morning.

"Yes," he exclaimed with emphasis, "to the bitter end—to the death, if necessary."

"Don't you accept an apology?" I continued.

"No," chimed in his wife, and her eyes snapped with excitement. "Never! If he lay dying and asked me to forgive him I never would."

Within two weeks from the date of that conversation Dr. Balfour was dead. His death was encompassed in this way. It seemed that he worried much over the action and saw no way out of the situation except to resign. He resigned for Chilli. On this big Dr. Balfour, to escape the action, secretly took passage. Off Cape Flattery the brig encountered a fearful gale and went over on her beam end. The doctor, however, was swept off and never seen was poor Dr. Balfour. He was truly followed to the bitter end—to death.

The passing of Dr. Balfour gave quite a shock to the little colony, for the deceased was well liked, and the social position of the Colbers was rather lowered than heightened by it. Shortly after the death of the doctor, the Colbers were involved in a bitter warfare with W. B. Smith, owner of the brick building on Government street where the well-known firm of Hall & Goepel have long carried on business. The active spirit in the Smith establishment was a young clerk named Hicks. After the passage of numerous fiery epistles Mrs. Collier cowed Hicks on Yates street and was told, "You're a feeble fellow."

A little later, Mr. Briggs, a man with a seductive smile, and a woman who was a little more than a woman, were seen in the Colbers' house. Hicks, who was a little more than a woman, was seen in the Colbers' house. Hicks, who was a little more than a woman, was seen in the Colbers' house.

"Actionable," Mr. Briggs, actionable. You hear him, gentlemen? I'll make a note of those words. "Look on this as a feeble fellow, John Collier."

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stalled. There was another Richmond already on his legs who had Collier's reply. The usurper was John Collier.

"Mr. Mayor," he began, "As senior councillor the duty devolves on me to reply to the toast of the City Council."

"You are out of order, Councillor Collier," said the Mayor.

"Oh, no, I'm just in order as senior councillor."

"But you are not down for this toast, Councillor, McKay is and I can only hear him out."

"Begging your pardon, Mr. Mayor," replied the senior councillor, while a sweet smile swept over his broad face. "The duty devolves on me to answer, and I'll not let my duty down."

"Cries of 'Order,' 'order,' sit down," "chair," arose. The glasses danced and jingled in response to vociferous thumping on the table and the fireworks began. The noise was deafening, but high above the din could be heard the tempestuous voice of sturdy John Collier as he repeated over and over again the words, "Mr. Mayor, Mr. Mayor, and rising higher still the shrill soprano of an excited female rent the disturbed air as it called out, "Stand your ground, John! Don't be put down, John! Fight for your rights, John!"

Guests who turned their heads in the direction where the female voice came saw a little woman with a very pale face and snappy black eyes leaning half over the front of the gallery and swinging her arms frantically as she called to her husband at the top of her voice. The woman was Mrs. John Collier.

On the floor of the hall the disturbance grew more and more pronounced. One man, a little fellow named Briggs, manured to burst through the throng and reach Collier.

"John Collier," shouted he, "You're a huss—"

A little later, Mr. Briggs, a man with a seductive smile, and a woman who was a little more than a woman, were seen in the Colbers' house. Hicks, who was a little more than a woman, was seen in the Colbers' house.

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The Mayor at last lost patience, for the Governor and his staff, the naval officers and the consuls had left the room. "His Worship cried out, pointing to Collier, 'Will no one remove that nuisance?'"

At this a rush was made for the senior councillor. A dozen hands were laid upon him and a mob of them men closed in upon him and a pile upon the guests below, and then dashed down the stairs and throwing her arms about her husband led him towards their home, calling down heaven's maledictions on his assailants as they went.

The Colbers decided to erect a brick dwelling on their remaining lot on Pandora avenue. It was to be a double house and two stories in height. When the walls were up the Colbers moved into the new house. The Jewish community resolved to build a synagogue next adjoining the Collier lot on the west.

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THE WRAITH OF THE HUMORIST

By Charles Battell Loomis.

THE other night I had been reading a compilation of wit and humor, and the names of John Collier, Artorius Ward, Josh Billings, Bill Nye and many others were dancing before my eyes, so hard I read and so long.

And, my chair being easy and the hour being late, I closed my eyes and thought pleasant thoughts of the many men who in times past have lightened the burdens of hard working Americans.

Then suddenly I became conscious of the fact that I could see through my closed lids, and there stood two men before me. One was plainly the Average Man, but the other seemed like a composite of all the humorists I had been reading.

He was rather above the medium height, his eyes were brilliant and deep sunken, his eyebrows shaggy, his nose aquiline and long, his lips full and mobile, but his expression was exceedingly serious.

"Who are you?" said the Average Man and the other, answering said: "I am the Typical Humorist, and I have sought you out to tell you what I have long enough you will say, 'How does it feel to be funny?' and so I am going to save your question."

In my comfortable chair, could not conceal my joy, but I knew enough to keep my eyes shut. I have lost many a pleasant fancy through opening my eyes too soon.

"Tell me why you look so sad," said the Average Man.

"I knew you'd ask that," said the Humorist. "I look sad because I never forget in the course of time I must die and cease to be a humorist."

He heaved a sigh and went on. "Of course the life of a humorist is one of gloom and sorrow, and I know how to get the most fun out of existence, and despite the fact that he looks sad from the inside."

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cause just mentioned, he is inwardly bubbling over with joy from the time he opens his eyes until he closes them in sleep.

"When he arises in the morning he jumps out of bed with a glad cry and a hand-spring and a merry jest which the angels of sleep gave him over the night and of which he must deliver himself. In his pajamas—if he is a modern, otherwise in his flapping night-shirt—he steps to the bookshelf and eagerly seizes on a book of humor penned by a brother in the craft. Loud and long is the laughter it evokes, and his children come flocking from every room in the house to hear the joke and laugh with him."

"At breakfast he never opens his mouth except to crack jokes, and his children laugh so immoderately at them that they eat practically nothing, and thus the butcher's bill is kept down."

"If he says nothing serious to any one so also no one says anything serious to him. He is the cause of jokes from men who no one would suspect of a sense of humor, and his progress is punctuated by ripples of laughter. That is a mixed metaphor, and nothing is so dear to the heart of a humorist as a carefully mixed metaphor. Just as the worse a pun is the better it is, so the more you mix a metaphor the better the flavor, it being like a salad in that."

"But to return. It is all his pastor can do to avoid joking in his pulpit when he is in the congregation, and to save his pastor's feelings he stays away from church. If he is introduced to a stranger who knows him by reputation the stranger's features relax into an expectant smile and, say what the humorist may, the laugh is there to greet it. He is funny, therefore he is funny. But should the stranger not know his reputation he may crack his merriest jokes without danger of evoking a smile. In this world labels are necessary, and reputations are labels."

"Oh, please, Mr. Humorist, say something funny," said the Average Man.

"I leaned forward to hear the jest, and through force of habit opened my eyes and found myself quite alone in the room. And, yawning prodigiously, I went to bed."

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that are pasted on a man to save the rest of the world from too much truth."

"That," said the Average Man, thinking it was up to him to do something.

"Thanks," said the Humorist. "To continue: 'He may like pictures, and asks an artist friend to send him a ticket on the opening day of an exhibition. But he is afraid that he will not be allowed to enter himself, that he likes beautiful pictures; that his eye is ravished by the counterfeited presentation of a landscape. No, indeed! His artist friend sends him, for humor, a picture and will take him to it and say, 'That's what'll hit you! Now say something funny about it.'"

"Oh, how he has to enjoy that funny picture! He comes back to it, accompanied by his artist friend, and makes a new joke about it each time and laughs until his lungs are entirely exhausted of air, and then he steals a glance at a bit of wizardry in marine painting, but his friend, who says: 'Here, you won't care for that. I think there's another funny picture in the next room.' So they go into the next room, and he has to shake his sides with laughter at a landscape, or a game painting and make new jokes about it which double up those who know he is a humorist. The others remain single."

"Should he take a walk by himself in the woods his constant desire is to find something humorous in the hang of a limb, or the shape of a cloud, or some eccentric in the workshop of Dame Flora."

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THE WEEK'S MINING

By H. M. L.

MR. W. M. BREWER, the well-known engineer, writing recently on the subject of conditions in Cariboo, remarks: "One of the most interesting of the geological features characteristic of the Cariboo and Horse Fly camps is the system of ancient river channels which have partially been traced out by prospectors and hydraulic miners, who had become familiar with such conditions in California. The extent of the gold-bearing gravel deposits in these ancient river beds is phenomenal, and the average value in the gravel per cubic yard in height where exposed either by nature or hydraulic mining. Notable instances of these conditions were observed near the mouth of Morehead Creek, one of the tributaries of the main Cariboo River, also along the north side of the North Fork of the same river, and along the south side of the South Fork; also on Spanish Creek, a tributary of the North Fork; Four-Mile creek, a tributary of the main river; and on the Horse Fly creek." Some of these ancient channels reach a great depth below the present channels of the modern streams, while in some of them the bed rock is at a higher altitude by 70 to 80 feet than the bed rock of the modern streams.

The report of the Cariboo Consolidated Hydraulic Mining company for 1903 has recently been received. Reviewing last year's conditions the manager, Mr. Hobson, states that the season was a most disappointing one, for the reason that 26 inches of well-settled snow that laid on the watershed at the end of March, went off mainly by evaporation under the influence of the cold frosty weather, accompanied by the northerly winds that prevailed during the months of April and May; and afforded barely sufficient water to operate the mines 63 days and 7 hours, with a quantity of water varying from 2,000 to 2,500 miners' inches, being 12 days and 8 hours short of the time run during the season of 1902, 50 days and 18 hours short of the washing time reported for season 1901, and 118 days and 6 hours short of the washing time reported for season of 1900.

The season's mining operations were divided into two runs as follows: Washing was commenced on the 3rd bench in pit No. 1 on the 21st day of April, was

ers didn't believe in expending any money on development work. For years the Cariboo mine was the only dividend paying mine in Southern British Columbia. It was owned by Messrs. Jas. Moungham and Geo. B. McAlister until a few years ago when it was stocked in Toronto. Lately the ore has been running on a lower grade and more refractory and as a special effort was made to open up new bodies the stock slumped. Those who are thoroughly acquainted with Camp McKinney believe that with the expenditure of money the Cariboo can again be made a dividend paying mine."

On the Coast districts metal mining is making good headway, both the Crofton and Ladysmith smelters being now operating to their full capacities. On Texada Island, ore has been developed to a depth of 600 feet on the Copper Queen, on the Marine Bay to a depth of 400 feet, while from the Cornish shipments are being regularly made to Crofton.

Among the latest registrations at Somerset House, London, is the Kamloops Mines, Ltd., with a capital of \$1,000,000 in 21 shares. The object is to acquire certain properties from the B.C. Exploring Syndicate, Ltd., operating the Iron Mask mine on Coal Hill, at Kamloops.

Near Yale, on the Fraser river, a free-milling property is being opened up, seemingly with every promise of success. The ore is said to average about 84 to the ton, and to occur in large quantities, something like \$20,000 having been expended to date in its development. The machinery for a ten-stamp mill has already arrived on the ground, but it is proposed to increase the capacity of the plant to thirty or forty stamps this year if the outlook is sufficiently favorable.

The two stamp-mills at Camboorne are now in steady operation, recent returns from both the BVA and Dwyer-Criterion having been most satisfactory. At the latter the second clean-up was made last week, resulting in the recovery of 200 ounces valued at approximately \$300. Lexington mountain, on which the mines of the Camboorne camp are situated, appears to be about the centre of the present known gold belt which extends southeast to the Beatrice group and northwest to the Nelson group, covering a distance of fully ten miles. For the whole of this distance free-gold is found in place along the strike of the veins at various points and of various values.

According to a report received from England, the Le Roi No. 2 company show in the annual statement a profit of between \$100,000 and \$150,000 on the year's operations, exclusive of the cost of the erection of the Elmore plant. It is proposed to reserve profits, however, to provide for the installation of additional concentration equipment. The present cost of milling is placed at \$2 per ton, but with a 200-ton plant the cost might, it is said, be reduced to \$1.50. Mr. James Breen, the well-known metallurgist, it is reported, is negotiating

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continued for a period of 45 days and 7 hours, ending July 15. During the process of the run 111,683 miners' inches of water were used to wash out a slide of indurated volcanic mud, containing about 68,000 cubic yards, that came into the excavation from the north-west rim on the big bend of the channel north of Dancing Bill Gulch, and 248,000 cubic yards of the rocky deposits of the third bench, making a total of 316,000 cubic yards for the run, from which was recovered 2,115,857 ounces of gold, valued at \$364,022.94, an average yield of 14.53 ounces per cubic yard for the 248,000 cubic yards of gravel and slide rock washed from the third bench, which was carried up to the face of the main bank.

About half the washing time was applied to the excavation of the rocky cuts required to accommodate the right and left branches of sluice No. 1, which were advanced 740 feet on the right and 704 feet on the left side of the excavation.

The second run commenced on the 21st of July, included a period of 8 days, ending with the exhaustion of the water supply on the 1st day of August. During the progress of the run 16,000 miners' inches were used to wash out about 42,000 cubic yards of slide rock that came into the excavation from the south-west rim, and 44,000 cubic yards of gravel from the main bank, making a total of 86,000 cubic yards for the run, from which was recovered 523,241 ounces of gold, valued at \$8,910,767, an average yield of 20.25 ounces per cubic yard for the 44,000 cubic yards of gravel washed from the main bank. The right-hand branch of sluice No. 1 was advanced 45 feet, making the advancement of sluices amount to a total of 1,489 feet for the season. The grade of the deposits of the third bench increased gradually as the workings were carried up channels towards the main bank, but the immense deposits of slide rock found lying next to the northeast rim on the line of left branch of sluice No. 1, replaced a large area of the pay strata, and caused a material reduction in the average yield of the ground worked. The removal of this immense deposit of broken, angular rock retarded the progress of the work, and added materially to the cost of mining, and the excavation cuts required for the advancement of left branch of sluice No. 1.

The last called report published respecting development at the Le Roi is eminently encouraging, and it now seems reasonably certain that a large and valuable clote of ore has been encountered, which may materially improve the fortunes of the company. Thus the manager states that he has already drifted 100 feet on a fine body of ore, while in crosscut No. 2 assays of \$48.88 per ton were obtained. The extent of this rich ore body is as yet unknown, but to hear of these high values is quite like old time.

Kamloops seems to have another good mine in the Copper King, at Cherry Creek, which is making regular shipments of ore to the Crofton smelter. The ore body has meanwhile been proved to a depth of over 300 feet.

These Boundary Creek Times: "The Cariboo mine of Camp McKinney is likely to remain closed indefinitely. At the annual meeting recently held in Toronto, a dividend of 4 per cent was ordered paid, leaving only \$5,000 in the treasury and it was decided to not open the mine. Some time ago the Cariboo was closed and pumps taken out, the local management announcing that there was no further ore in sight. Shareholders in the company were opposed to this action, believing that some of the money in the treasury should be used in development work, as it was confidently believed that further ore bodies could be opened up. It was hoped that this view would prevail at the annual meeting, but evidently the majority of shareholders

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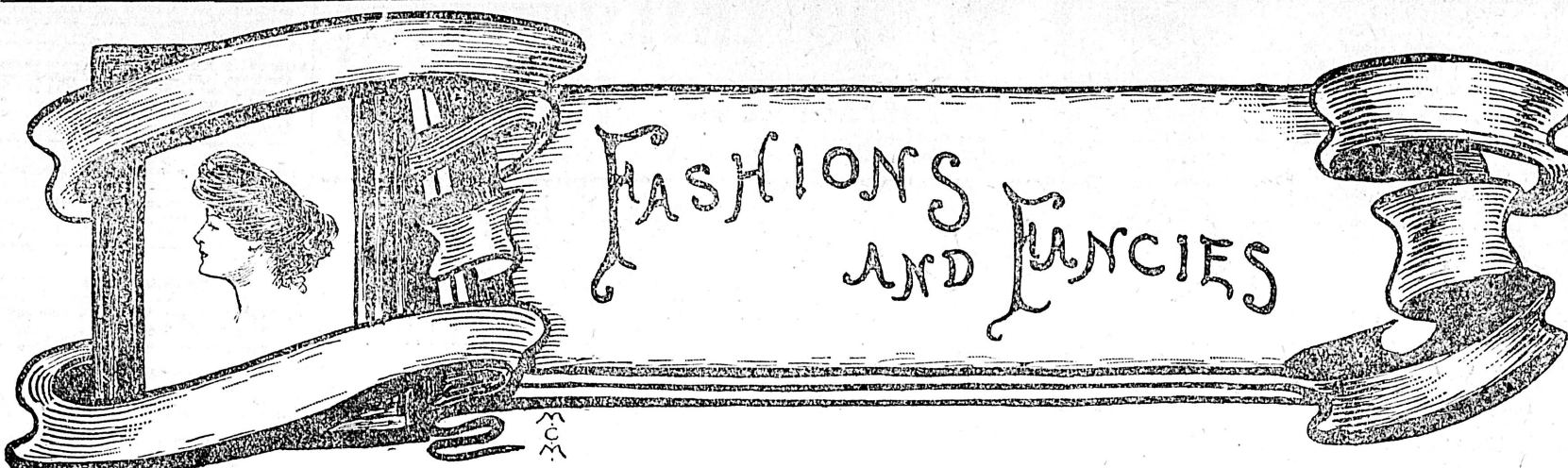
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FASHIONS AND FANCIES

JUDITH'S JOURNAL

JUST back from a delightful afternoon with "The Grannie" at her quaint old house that is literally "Where the Land Ends," for when you leave the car and take a short cut through the back you suddenly come out upon a little peninsula and there under the lee of a great rock, not a hundred yards from the beach is the house; long, low, and massively picturesque, built of rough grey field stone with heavy timbers, and broad hospitable eaves.

In spite of its exposed position all manner of gay flowers flourish during the summer on the terrace, and even down to the sea wall in front, whilst at the back, a deliciously informal garden slopes into the kindly shelter of the pine wood. It is a little difficult to persuade some people that my dear old relative and Amelia have actually preferred to turn their backs upon the delights of local civilization, just for the sake of a glorious view, in which the sea and a long range of "snowy summits old in story" combine to make an ever-changing panorama, grandly beautiful and a continual source of interest for those who love the great book of nature.

"My dear," said one lady with well-meant commiseration, "not a soul will ever go away out there to see you except on your 'day at home,' and as for those mountains, well, what's the use of them? I have you'll be tired to death of them!" Quite a variety of such remarks have been gleefully treasured up by Amelia, but perhaps the funniest of all was made by a young, very young American tourist, who exclaimed at the view, "Oh, yes, ma'am, those there hills are elegant, but kind of dull and depressing like. For a real lively show, give me the mountains in the 'Muntal' district, where the soil is so good, that neither 'The Grannie' or Aunt Amelia are in the least danger of being 'depressed' by any such external causes, for the cosy house 'at the Land's End' boasts a nursery full of a dozen lively kiddies aren't a sure passport for the 'blues' in any household I want to know what is? Apropos of this well-established tradition, which remains so full the world over while many childless women live their lives out in fretful boredom and lavish their superfluous affections upon overfed poodles and soulless cats."

But this is a sad digression, my dear Mary, and far indeed from what I intended to write about. It has probably been noted down already that "The Grannie" is a slender, well-proportioned woman, of a certain culture, and has accumulated quite a store of miscellaneous literature bearing on her pet hobby. This afternoon I found her very enthusiastic over a new book she had just been added to her collection, "Physical Training in Japan." Quite an interesting subject, too, just at the present moment when all eyes are eagerly watching that wonderful and most astonishing of nations. It seems that for upwards of 2,500 years, a system of physical training called jinitism has been in vogue with the Japanese. This may account perhaps for the splendid constitution and the marvellous powers of endurance possessed by the present day Jap, who, as the author says, "is the embodiment of wiriness and seems incapable of fatigue although his sustenance be only a few grains of rice." The secrets of this system have been until quite recently confined to and strictly guarded by the upper classes in Japan. Any foreigner has great difficulty in gaining access to the schools and the first to prove himself a worthy candidate.

Perfect equanimity of temper is absolutely insisted upon and forms part of the training, any display of anger or irritation being liable to bring down a polite but very pointed dismissal.

Twice a day must the student of jinitism bathe. He will consume a gallon of pure water during the twelve-hour hours and he must not move without an element of diet, then vegetables, fish and fruit. Fresh air in abundance is also insisted upon and a special study is made of deep breathing.

FASHION HINTS

Gold Bags—These little bags, says M.A.P., have become almost a necessity in our modern life, especially since the dressmakers have conspired to deprive us of pockets. They carry our money, a tiny handkerchief, and—low be it spoken—sometimes a miniature powder puff. The fancy began with the gold chain purse, once a Parisian novelty, but which has now descended from the jeweled windows to those of stationers and even of toy shops. Many of the new bags are made, not in the fine wire-like gold, but of a thicker, duller quality, interspersed with platinum and sometimes studded with precious stones.

The Mink Tote and its many plagiarisms, is finding as ever, the best favor. A quite small piece, possibly the size of a handkerchief, it is carried in the hand, or muffled lost to a wholly respectable appearance, as they are treasured; these scraps skillfully manoeuvred, serving to form the brim to a crown of tulle or draped in a hood, while it seems almost a "sine qua non" for the moment that a cluster of camellias shall create the completeness note. Frequently also, there is to be observed a soft drapery of Brussels lace simulating a veil of that description.

Floating angel sleeves are quite among the best modes of the moment. In Paris they have for some long while been accorded the first approval; and so long ago as last winter the fancy reached the extravagance of permitting these sleeves to almost sweep the floor.—Home Clint.

Dame Fashion has decreed that velvet flowers shall be worn on velvet beaver and fur hats. There is something very incongruous in this combination of flowers and fur, but to many the fascination lies in this very incongruity.

A new coat for the spring is the "genre" of the Hussar jacket, with a fitted back, three-quarter fitted front and a front skirt running from hem to shoulder, it is usually elaborately braided both back and front and completely covers the hips.

Skirts for spring wear will be fuller and wider than those that have been worn during the winter. Pleats of all

HERBERT SPENCER.

A lady correspondent in T.P.'s Weekly contributes an interesting article on the late Herbert Spencer and from it the following paragraphs are frankly abridged.

It was my great privilege, many years ago, to be staying in the house where Mr. Herbert Spencer was for long a boarder in Bayswater. He only, as a rule, came to breakfast and lunch, dining at the Athenaeum. It was, of course, a great pleasure when he could be persuaded to talk and to give his opinion on any subject. As I chanced to sit opposite him, I was fortunate in being able to converse with him perhaps more than others. If I was rather a favorite with him, it was, I think, that I was not the least in awe of him, and used to say things which no one else would have ventured to say. In fact, when I look back, it seems to me that he was very good-natured, not taking offence at my outspokenness, considering the amount of flattery to which he must have been accustomed.

The traits in Mr. Spencer's character which struck me most were his keen sense of justice and his equally keen sense of humor. Naturally, among the inmates of a boarding-house he heard remarks which were ignorant and stupid. I shall never forget, on those occasions, the merry twinkle in his eye.

One of the evening papers, quoting, I think, from Mr. Leslie Stephen, says that Mr. Spencer was never in love. I think that is a mistake, as I myself heard him say he had cared for a lady, and I have often wondered whether the lady was George Eliot, who certainly, though not, I suppose, in love with him, had the warmest affection and friendship. In the life of her by Mr. Cross, she writes in one of her letters: "My one bright spot, next to the love of old friends, is the deliciously calm, new friendship which Herbert Spencer gives me." "His is a friendship which wears well because of his truthfulness." And again she says that at one time of her life she did not know what she would have done without it. Showing Mr. Spencer some photos one day, he saw among them the one of George Eliot in a bonnet, and begged me to burn it, as it was so bad.

Mr. Spencer had a great objection to giving his autograph. I was therefore the more pleased when, being one of the many who from all parts of the world wrote to congratulate him on his eightieth birthday, he wrote a few lines in the corner of the lithographed reply to say he remembered me—though nearly twenty years had elapsed since we met. In my letter I ventured to suggest that, should his mind towards religion ever undergo a change, it would be his duty to let the world know. Probably it never did, but in the last chapter of his last book he says that people who derive the great comfort and consolation which come "Christians do from their religion should not have their faith disturbed."

Quite as lovely is the kimono worn in the third act, which is of palest pink crepe-de-chine embroidered with chrysanthemums and cherry blossom worked in exquisite shades of deep rose color, pale pink and light green with little tassels of gold silk. The sash for this is pale moss green with tiny squares of gold embroidery.



EMPEROR AUGUSTA OF GERMANY

sorts and sizes will ensure a perfect fit over the hips and many ingenious devices have been conceived to give the necessary flare.

A most dainty and becoming stock is adorned with a row of three buttons, the neckband fastened with three tiny buttons revealing a touch of pale blue, while the short stole ends are adorned with chiffon violets.

Some notable changes are being effected in the realm of coiffure ornaments. Wide flat bows have taken the place of the tiny upstanding ornaments which were prime favorites a short time ago, and these are carried out in ballets in the most exquisite shades, deep rose and blue tinting down to white and of course jet and beads as well as gold and silver bands brought right round the front of the head and furnished with a gold flower on either side, set just above and behind the ear. The bandeau containing an aigrette on one side and a large gold flower on the other is equally desirable, the attention of the woman whose hair warrants such a wholesale decoration.

The fan of today must be light and must match the gown; it should be about six inches in size and should sparkle and scintillate somehow. A very pretty new shape is the "Shell." Feather fans are much narrower than they were and also much more fancifully made.—(The Ladies' Field.)

LOVE'S ANAESTHETIC.

Her Mamma—My dear, I am surprised that you should suffer a man to kiss

Her Daughter—But, mamma, I didn't suffer.—Boston Globe.

CONCERNING CELEBRITIES

With the death of the Princess Mathilde Bonaparte one of the greatest personalities of the old regime has passed away. She was indeed a remarkable woman and for forty years enjoyed a position quite unique in the Paris world of art and letters. In her youth a peerless beauty with a nature brilliantly intellectual, rarely genial and full of kindly wisdom, she was a woman who seemed born to lead and influence those who came in contact with her. Everybody illustrious was to be met with at her kind and intellectual people of every kind crowded to her receptions. She was a graceful writer and a really fine artist, some of her water colors having obtained medals in the salons of '61 and '65.

Of quite exceptional interest says a writer in the Field are the theatricals annually organized at Hadon House, the Countess of Aberdeen since these invariably assume the form of an original dramatic version of one of Sir Walter Scott's novels. The one selected for treatment this year being "Guy Ruggles" in which was acted before a large audience in the new hall. As in previous instances, the play was a skillful production, the story being compressed into three acts with the opening scene laid at the Gordon Arms. From start to finish the attention of the audience never wavered. The two most effective parts were undoubtedly those of Dominie Sampson and Meg Merrilies, and these were admirably interpreted by Mrs. Duff Gordon, who was quite delightful as the quaint unsophisticated Dominie, and Lady Marjorie Gordon, who realized the wild pipes with remarkable cleverness. Lord Aberdeen appeared in the role of the Earl of Hadon, the usurping attorney, and his youngest brother the Hon. Archie Gordon acted with breezy humor as the farmer Dandie Dimont.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, the wife of that most generous American millionaire, is a quiet thoughtful woman, described by an English exchange, as caring little for society in the ordinary sense of the word but much for the poor and struggling. "The good she does is preferably done by stealth, but now and then some story of her generosity reaches the public—a helping hand held out to the needy, a benefactor to waifs and strays and so on. Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie make no secret of the depths of their attachment to each other and to their little daughter, Margaret. "The world is a better place," says Mrs. Carnegie is the best of hostesses and is never happier than when surrounded by a host of congenial friends at "Skibo."

The first discovery of a tin mine in Alaska is due to a woman, Miss E. E. Steiner of Baltimore, a daughter of the late Colonel Stephen Steiner of Frederic, Maryland. She is a clever artist, musician, having composed several operas, the best known of which are "The Little Hussar" and "Fluette." Her reason for becoming a prospector was that she required money to stage one of her operas. So, starting in 1890, she went to Alaska with a white woman to go into Steward Peninsula and enjoys the honor of being the first person to bring out the metal. Returning to the East Miss Steiner interested several New York merchants in the scheme. A company was formed and an expedition set out from Seattle for Nome in June last year and the results have been more than satisfactory. The expedition was a striking instance of what may be accomplished by a strong will, with the energy of purpose that knows no defeat.

Probably there is no finer type of physical excellence than the Anglo-Saxon girl. A noteworthy example is Miss Ethel Matthews, the handsome young Englishwoman now staying with the Kerrs at Bellevue. American critics have styled "The English Venus" and regard as a most perfect type of the modern athletic girl. It has been with considerable surprise therefore her numerous interviewers have learned that she is a strenuous opponent to gymnasium work for women and thinks the physical culture act stands grave danger of being overdone by the 20th century woman. To maintain a perfect physique, Hadith says, lays stress upon three essential—outdoor exercise, chiefly walking, plenty of fresh air, and plain regular diet.

CONVERSATION UP TO DATE.

Not long ago a writer in a popular society paper asserted that the ordinary dinner table conversation of the present day has degenerated into the three D's: "Disease, Domesticity and Dress." This evidently furnished inspiration for the following effusion which even after made its appearance in The Sketch:

"If at dinner, gentle lady, you would entertain a man,

With the choicest and the best of conversation,

You should never rave at Russia, you should quote eschew Japan,

You should mention not a Chamberlain oration,

You should not allude to politics, to preachers or the play,

Or race on the land or on the river, You see he takes no interest in the topics of the day:

He would really rather hear about your

You should start the conversation by alluding to your nerves,

Describing your sensations in a crisis: To your heart (if it is weak), your spinal column (if it curves),

And your lungs (if you've a tendency to phthisis).

Then Domestic tribulations your attention should engage—

You should speak, avoiding anything that is risky,

Of the petty depredations of your butler and your page,

Or the passion that your cook displays for whiskey.

After dealing with the doings in the servants' hall, you will

To dress and fashion turn the conversation;

You may chat about a chiffon, You may fuss about a frill,

You may criticize a rival's new 'creation,' Thus passing from your verbiage appendix to your skirt.

Employing all your usual sagacity You'll entertain your neighbor from the soup to the dessert,

Nor tax his intellectual capacity.

First we teach the baby to talk and then to hold its tongue.—Smart Set.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S LACE.

Queen Alexandra is well known to be a connoisseur in lace, acquainted with the technicalities that mark out real lace from even the best imitations, and possessed of the same kind of flair for that exquisite fabric as distinguishes the experts in old masters' old ivories, or old china. Long before the death of the late Sovereign her daughter-in-law's treasures of lace were valued at £50,000, while her own were worth £75,000, and the only person in Europe whose collection outdid this was the late Pope, whose store of lace at the Vatican was estimated to be worth £115,000.

The most remarkable and costly piece of Brussels lace is doubtless the very fine and exquisitely designed dress, with scarf and handkerchief to match, presented by the King of the Belgians to Princess Alexandra as a wedding gift, which she has worn many times over again in various forms and combinations. Queen Victoria gave her some wonderful Honiton point flounces and garnitures, which are literally "more precious than rubies," and she has more than one beautiful Honiton lace veil. There is a particularly fine one of most lovely design which Her Majesty wore on the day when she accompanied the King to the opening of parliament during the first few weeks of his reign.

The Queen has always shown herself very appreciative of the lace made in the Emerald Isle. A point lace shawl was given her by Irish ladies at her wedding. Many years ago she purchased some very handsome Capponi lace, and a considerable quantity of Limerick lace so fine that vast widths of it can be drawn without injury through the proverbial wedding ring. Of the needle-point laces made in Irish convents she has acquired a large collection, and a most elaborate specimen made at Inniscassint, and presented to her during the recent Royal visit to Ireland, was at once placed among her precious treasures. She has also purchased the more modern Irish laces, but buys fine specimens of crochet, and once fell in love with and purchased a parasol covered with frillwork, or catting, that looked as if it could only have been the work of fairy fingers.—Ladies' Field.

EXCELLENT CHEESE RECIPES.

Cheese Aligettes.—Put half a pint of cold water and one ounce of butter in a pan and let them boil, then add four ounces of flour which has been dried for about five minutes in the oven and well sifted, beat well into the liquid until it will leave the sides of the pan, stir with a wooden spoon, then add a pinch of salt. Take off the fire and after allowing it to cool a little add two eggs one by one. Season well with pepper, salt and a dash of cayenne pepper. Drop in three drops of grated cheese. Draw this mixture by teaspoonfuls in a kettle of deep fat not quite boiling and fry a golden brown. Drain on paper. Sprinkle a little grated cheese over these and serve very hot on a lace paper.

Cheese Straws.—In a basin put two tablespoonfuls of flour, two of breadcrumbs and four of grated cheese. Make a hole in the centre, into which put the yolk of an egg, two tablespoonfuls of cold water, a dash of red pepper and a tablespoonful of salt. Work all well together until the dough is firm and quite elastic, then roll it out very thin and cut into pieces the width of a straw and five inches long. Bake until a golden brown in a moderate oven.

Welsh Rarebit.—Chop or grate one pound of fresh cheese into a pan, add one teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce, one teaspoonful of made mustard, half a teaspoonful of salt and a good pinch of cayenne pepper. Stir all the time together over the fire until the mixture is perfectly smooth. Heat rapidly for a minute and add half a pint of beer. Serve on a very hot platter on squares of toast. If by choice the beer should be omitted use instead the same quantity of cream or milk.

Cheese and Tomato Canapés.—Stamp out some oval-shaped slices of bread with a round hole in the center, and put on a golden brown. When cold spread them with a paste made from butter and parmesan cheese well mixed. Stew some tomatoes until very thick, season them to taste and put a spoonful on each slice of bread. Arrange finely minced parsley round the edge and sprinkle grated parmesan cheese over the top.

Cheese Croquettes.—Mix thoroughly together one ounce of flour and two ounces of melted butter, put with this one gill of milk and stir till it boils. Add two ounces of well-boiled macaroni, seasoned rather heavily with salt, and two ounces of grated parmesan cheese, half an ounce of grated Gruyere cheese. The yolk of an egg and season well. Put back over the fire for a few minutes, stirring well all the time, then mix the mixture on to a platter to cool. Mould into tiny rolls about the size of corks, dip each one in egg and then in crumbs twice. Fry a golden brown in very hot fat, drain on paper and serve with a pile up on a hot dish garnished with fried parsley.

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